



Daily Report

East Asia

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5 December 1989

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Japan

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on U.S.-USSR Ties

OW0512015189 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Interview with Taizo Watanabe, director general for public information and cultural affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, by NHK newscaster Yoshiro Shimizu; from the "NHK News Today" program—live from NHK Tokyo studio]

[Text] [Shimizu] Judging from the response of various countries, there is a common view that the U.S.-USSR cold war era has come to an end. However, on the other hand, there is still some skepticism that it has not necessarily come to that stage. What are your views, being in a position to participate in Japanese diplomacy? Do you think that the cold war has really ended and that the world is entering a new era?

[Watanabe] General Secretary Gorbachev and President Bush exchanged messages of a very symbolic nature. General Secretary Gorbachev talked about the first step of a new era, and President Bush talked about the beginning of a new era in U.S.-USSR relations. The correct interpretation should be that new efforts have begun for change from confrontation in the past to dialogue in the future. To view the exchange of symbolic messages, we must also see what is actually taking place. It is true that world peace and stability are supported by deterrence, or a balance of power. We would like to see how and where the newly started efforts of both sides come to bear fruit.

[Shimizu] Japan is a member of the Western camp. I do not think the U.S. position has suddenly changed. Many feel it is the Soviet Union that has changed greatly as far as the perspective of a new era is concerned. However, we have fixed concepts of the Soviet Union; we think of it as a nation believing only in military power. Do you think Soviet diplomacy has really changed in the process of perestroika?

[Watanabe] I think the Soviet Union is trying to apply the diplomacy of new thinking on European countries as part of perestroika. I also think the moves for freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe have come about as a result of this. However, what are the basic goals of the Soviet Union? We must all understand that the Soviet Union cannot survive without new thinking and that there is no future for a socialist country without new thinking. In actuality, based on this understanding, efforts have begun and will continue to be made.

[Shimizu] Specifically, drastic changes are taking place in Eastern Europe, but on the other hand, it is difficult to guess what the Soviet Union is doing. Some even say the Soviet Union has lost control with the collapse of its empire. There are so many views. How do you think the Soviet Union views developments in Eastern Europe?

[Watanabe] I think we have to watch very carefully. While Eastern Europe is rapidly changing, the relationship between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is also changing very rapidly. Now, this is a fact. As for the future, there are areas that are not so clear. We must watch a little further before we can say anything about it. In fact, what I said at a news conference yesterday is considerably different from what I am saying today. Whether events will lead to a revitalization of all of Eastern Europe as intended by the Soviet Union or will end in failure, we can only wait and see. However, it is true that current moves are taking place within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and that the two organizations are still functioning.

[Shimizu] Finally, U.S.-USSR relations and Europe-USSR relations are changing, and Japan seems to be left behind. Would you like to comment on this?

[Watanabe] I wish someone had brought this up at the news conference yesterday. There were questions about the Middle East and Latin America, but there were none about the Asia-Pacific region. If there were questions on this point, it would have become clearer to what degree the Soviet Union is actually implementing its diplomacy of new thinking. Assistant Secretary of State Solomon will arrive here soon. We are anxious to hear his views, but according to views exchanged previously, the United States wants the Soviet diplomacy of new thinking applied to the Asia-Pacific region as well. The U.S. is pursuing expanded diplomacy, and it expects similar moves from the Soviet side.

U.S. Embassy, Ministry Deny Ammunition Plan

OW0512085389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Hiroshima, Dec. 4 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on Monday denied reports that the U.S. Forces plan to store ammunition in container vessels anchored in Kure Port, Hiroshima Prefecture, a local civic group said. The U.S. Forces informed a local Maritime Safety Office that they plan to store ammunition on vessels when such ships are docked for repairs at the port, according to safety officials.

Local citizens voiced their opposition to the plan, saying it would be dangerous to store ammunition at the port which is congested with fishing and ferry boats.

In response to a protest lodged by a civic group, Peace Link Hiroshima-Kure-Iwakuni, a senior Foreign Ministry official said the ministry has not heard about a specific plan for such storage of ammunition, according to Ichiro Yuasa, who heads the group. Kevin K. Maher, assistant attache at the U.S. Embassy, was also quoted as telling the group that he thinks there will be no such action taken in the next year. However, Yuasa said he suspects that the U.S. Forces are watching how people react toward the plan, adding he wants to continue campaigning against the idea.

Spokesman Supports Police on Pakistani Remarks*OW0212031789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, December 1 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman Friday supported Police Academy assertions Thursday that media reports of the academy's disparaging descriptions of Pakistanis in Japan were "misleading." An internal document printed by the academy in autumn of last year described Pakistanis as "smelly, prone to lying and sexually repressed."

"It was not the intention of the Police Academy to offend the religion, nationality and pride of the country," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe. "The (media's) description...was misleading," he told foreign correspondents. The spokesman said the chief of the academy already has made a "full explanation" to the Pakistani ambassador in Tokyo and added that the issue has been resolved "to the satisfaction of both parties."

An embassy spokesman, meanwhile, commenting on the meeting which took place last Monday, said the ambassador requested the academy to "eliminate" the objectionable references. "If the police revise that portion, we will be satisfied," the official said.

Foreign Ministry officials said they have offered no official apology to Pakistan because the issue does not fall under its jurisdiction. Furthermore, the "erroneously misinterpreted" passages were never intended for public consumption, the officials said.

The four-page internal document, a copy of which was obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Friday, advises police officers to wash their hands after interrogating Pakistani suspects because many are carriers of "some sort of epidemic skin disease." The document says Pakistanis have a "peculiar body odor which makes interrogation and detention rooms stink." The document further says Pakistani suspects are liable to tell lies under the name of Allah.

As alcohol is banned in their country, some Pakistanis "get drunk" and commit crimes in Japan, it said. Likewise, as relations between men and women in Pakistan are strictly controlled by Islamic codes, "premarital sex is close to impossible," the document notes. Some Pakistani men in Japan apparently exploit their new-found freedom by cohabitating with Japanese women, it says.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama made similar remarks last month when he spoke of the problems Japanese society will face as increasing numbers of male foreign workers arrive, meet Japanese women and produce children across racial lines.

Government To Return Boat People to PRC in Dec*OW3011134189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT
30 Nov 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO—Japan will start deportation as early as mid-December of illegal Chinese boat people who entered the country since summer, a senior Justice Ministry official said Thursday. The official, who requested anonymity, said the first repatriation is likely to take place "shortly before the middle of December." He said the first batch of 190 Chinese boat people, whom China has confirmed to be Chinese nationals from Fujian Province, will be sent back to China. The official said the specific date and method of deportation are under final negotiation in Tokyo.

Immigration Bureau chief Kagechika Matano also confirmed his bureau intends to repatriate the Chinese within December. He made the remarks on Thursday at a meeting of the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Councilors which is debating a new immigration law designed to impose penalties for the employment of foreigners as unskilled labor in Japan. Since late May, a total of 2,804 boat people arrived in western Japan on 22 separate boats from the East China Sea.

Immigration officials suspect many of them to be Chinese nationals posing as Vietnamese refugees. Immigration authorities have detained 1,664 of them as illegal entrants seeking job opportunities in Japan. The boat people are held at camps in Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture in Kyushu, and other facilities awaiting repatriation.

Japan To Pay Over Y2 Billion in Fish to Soviets*OW0212041989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT
2 Dec 89*

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 1 KYODO—Japan offered on Friday 10,000 tons of frozen mackerel pike worth over 2 billion yen to the Soviet Union as part of its so-called "fishery cooperation fee," Japanese sources said. The sources said that the proposal was made at the bilateral fishery parley that opened Tuesday in Moscow to cover terms for Japanese and Soviet fishing in each other's 200-mile fishing zone next year. It was the first time that Japan offered to pay such a fee in kind, the sources said, adding that the Soviet Union wants mackerel pike.

At the same time, Japan offered to pay a 500 million yen "fishery cooperation fee" to catch 100,000 tons in addition to each nation's fishing quota of 210,000 tons, unchanged from this year, the sources said. But the Soviets proposed cutting the catch quota next year to 182,000 tons from 210,000 tons in the current year on grounds that marine resources in the Japanese economic zone are scarce, the sources added.

Japan paid 1.98 billion yen to catch an extra 100,000 tons this year under terms of the "fishery cooperation fee."

MITI Fines Tokyo Firm for Exports to GDR

OW2911130289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT
29 Nov 89

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] on Wednesday slapped a Tokyo high-tech electronics firm with a one-year export ban to communist-bloc nations. Prometron Technics was hit with the administrative sanctions by MITI for exporting to East Germany in 1987 technology and materials restricted by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom), which regulates the sale of high tech products to communist nations.

The ban, spelled out in article nine of the Cocom agreement, is the stiffest penalty permitted and similar to sanctions against Toshiba Machine Co. in 1987 for selling submarine propeller-milling machines to the Soviet Union. On Tuesday, the same firm was fined 5 million yen by the Tokyo District Court for foreign exchange and trade control law violations in the same case. Prometron President Hirokuni Matsuda drew a suspended two-year prison sentence for the same offenses.

According to the MITI investigation, Prometron exported hafnium, used to make control rods in nuclear reactors, to East Germany by air cargo or in the suitcases of personnel on business there in early 1987. It also routed semiconductor technology used to engrave integrated circuits on silicon plates through a dummy company in Seoul, which ordered the device from Japan and shipped it to East Germany via South Korea and Shanghai.

Nakayama Rules Out Halt in Defense Buildup

OW0512075689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Tuesday conditions in the Asian region make the likelihood of a change in Japan's present defense buildup "distant." Nakayama, responding to questions in the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee, said Asia is "not ripe" for any change in Japan's defense stance citing the continuing tensions on the Korean peninsula and the conflict in Kampuchea. Nakayama's comments indicating support for the Defense Agency's buildup follow similar government statements Monday.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Mayumi Moriyama had dismissed the possibility of defense cuts, saying there were differences between the Soviet attitude at the weekend superpower summit in Malta and Soviet military deployments in Asia.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush at the end of the two-day summit on Sunday declared that a new era has started in superpower relations. But the still unresolved dispute between

Moscow and Tokyo over four islands off northern Japan occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II has blocked any thaw in relations between the two countries. The Defense Agency maintains that the modernization of Soviet forces in Asia makes a continued buildup necessary.

U.S. defense officials support the Japanese stance and have rejected calls for limitations on their naval forces in the region.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, in a meeting with foreign correspondents, said that Japan's defense buildup will continue to be dealt with separately from the issue of growing East-West reconciliation.

"Our (military) capability has been criticized as insufficient even for the purpose of self-defense," Watanabe said in calling for a continued buildup, irrespective of "the overall world security situation." Japan welcomes progress in U.S.-Soviet negotiations on arms reductions, he said. "There should not be any misunderstanding about that." But, he said, Japan's defense buildup "is something separate from these overall arms reductions."

Watanabe's comments came in response to a question as to whether discussions in Malta on naval reductions will have an effect on Japan's naval buildup plans, particularly its planned acquisition of advanced aegis missile systems from the U.S. Watanabe said Japan stands behind the U.S. in its reluctance to put naval reductions on the bargaining table.

The U.S., in its capacity as the "main leader of the industrially advanced democracies," must maintain its sea strength because it is a naval power as opposed to the Soviet Union, which is a land power, he said. Watanabe said Japan also has a stake in U.S. naval power as it secures its defense through cooperation with the U.S. under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

On Soviet calls for Japan to join it in talks on regional arms reductions, Watanabe said Japan welcomes the application of the Soviet "new thinking" to the Asia-Pacific region. But he said the proposed talks should be preceded by progress in other areas of the bilateral relationship. Watanabe was referring to discussions toward a peace treaty being carried on at the working-group level between the two countries.

While Japan's predominant interest revolves around the territorial issue, it has agreed to broaden the current dialogue in five areas, including strengthened trade ties, technological cooperation and personnel exchanges.

"Those are the things we have to take care of first and build a relationship of trust and then we can go on to some other subjects," the spokesman said. "But at this moment we have yet to see any progress in our discussion," he said. Japan is optimistic, however, that progress will be forthcoming, he said.

Kaifu Orders Study of Import Promotion Tax*OW0312132289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 3 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Sunday instructed the chief of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] tax panel to create a new tax system to promote Japan's imports. Kaifu told Takeo Nishioka, head of the LDP Tax System Research Council, that the new system should be discussed in upcoming panel meetings on tax reform scheduled to begin Tuesday. Besides a new system, the prime minister wants to create and lead a new party group to correct pricing differences in and outside Japan and to help reduce trade frictions mainly with the United States, LDP sources said.

Chip Industry Criticizes U.S. Counterpart*OW0112151489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1401 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—A Japanese semiconductor industry group Friday accused its U.S. counterpart of understating Japan's efforts to widen foreign access to Japan's market since a 1986 bilateral accord on semiconductor trade. The Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ) said in a statement that criticism by the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) of slow progress in increasing the foreign share is groundless.

The statement came after an analysis of an SIA report on the Japan-U.S. Semiconductor Trade Agreement, in which the U.S. Trade Group claimed that foreign market share is still only 11.1 percent, far below the 20 percent share sought in the accord.

The U.S. has insisted the 1986 accord stipulated that the 20 percent target must be reached by 1991, but the Japanese have denied any guarantees. The pact was the result of tough negotiations following U.S. allegations that Japanese chips were being sold at unfairly low prices in the United States. The EIAJ report, while calling the tone of the latest SIA report more moderate than in the past, said the market share held by foreign semiconductors has grown strongly since 1986, to 11.5 percent from 8.6 percent.

Sales of semiconductors supplied by foreign companies, including local subsidiaries, have increased at twice the pace of the Japanese market itself, it said. In the 3 years since the microchip pact, results have been "satisfactory" but "unfinished," the EIAJ said. The group urged renewed efforts by both sides to achieve more progress.

U.S. access to the Japanese chip market has been one of the most contentious issues in the bilateral trade relationship, with some U.S. sanctions imposed on certain Japanese imports for alleged Japanese violation of the 1986 pact still in force.

Foreign Share of Chip Market Up to 12 Percent*OW0212024389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 1 KYODO—Foreign products accounted for a record 12 percent share of the Japan semiconductor device market in the July-September quarter, the government said Friday. According to World Semiconductor Statistics published Friday by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], the foreign chip makers' share was up from 11.5 percent in the April-June period. MITI noted that the July-September growth was the third consecutive rise in as many quarters.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher pressed Japan from late October to November for a much higher Japan market share for U.S. chip makers.

JSP Resolves To Oust LDP at Next Election*OW3011132389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT
30 Nov 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO—The largest opposition Japan Socialist Party voiced its determination Thursday to end the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] 34-year rule by breaking the LDP's majority in the House of Representatives in the next general election. In its election pledge adopted by the party's decisionmaking Central Executive Committee, the party also vowed to realize the abolition of the 3 percent Consumption Tax as a first step to create a fair and truly affluent society.

The general election for the Lower House is widely expected to take place early next year. The JSP said in its policy for the election that a new reality has emerged in Japan as the result of the July 23 House of Councilors election, in which the LDP lost its majority in the Upper Chamber.

The party promised to open a new hopeful page toward the next century by forming a coalition government with the other opposition parties after toppling the LDP from power. The heads of the four opposition parties—JSP, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Social Democratic Party—agreed in April to oust the LDP from power and to form a coalition government. The proposed coalition government will be based on political freedom and democracy and maintain a free market economy, the JSP's policy said.

On foreign relations, the coalition government will correct the current Japanese diplomacy, which the JSP said puts too much emphasis on relations with the United States. The JSP promised that it will strive hard to regain public trust in politics and make Japan contribute to global environmental protection and disarmament.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who has the authority to dissolve the powerful Lower Chamber, has repeatedly denied any intention of disbanding the House for a snap

general election. But the next general election must be called some time before July 1990, when the 4-year tenure for all the incumbent Lower House members is due to expire.

Poll Shows Decline in Farmers' Support for LDP

*OW2911133289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT
29 Nov 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—The number of farmers supporting the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has declined to 45 percent from 55 percent at the House of Councillors election this summer, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives reported Wednesday. The union, known as Zenchu, said the report was based on a survey of 3,000 farming households picked at random from October 8 to 12. It said 1,800 people responded.

The poll showed that 45 percent of the pollees said they would support the LDP in the next House of Representatives election expected in early 1990, while 36 percent were undecided. It showed that 17 percent said they would vote for candidates of other parties. The poll also showed that 16 percent of those who voted for other parties in the July 23 Upper House election said they would support the LDP in the next general election.

Thirty percent of those who voted against the LDP in the Upper House election said they would do so in the Lower House polls. One in three people polled said they would cast ballots on the basis of the agricultural policy of each party, with emphasis given to farm trade and rice production policies.

The poll showed that 76 percent of farmers displeased with the government's present agricultural policy cited uncertain prospects of agriculture as a main reason.

Antiairport Protesters Clash With Police

*OW0412044389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Dec. 4 KYODO—Anti-airport protesters clashed with riot police as officials of the Transport Ministry and the New Tokyo International Airport Corp. moved in Monday to forcibly remove structures built to obstruct second-phase airport construction work.

Firebombs were hurled as the anti-airport activists clashed with some 1,000 riot police deployed to protect the demolition work. No figures on injuries were available. The demolition squad moved in at 6 a.m. The structures were a hut and three towers built on the planned construction site for an additional runway at the airport.

Minister Eto Apologizes to Antiairport Farmers

*OW0412100589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 4 KYODO—Transport Minister Takami Eto said on Monday he has apologized to antiairport farmers for a 1966 government decision to build a new airport at Narita, Chiba Prefecture, some 70 kilometers from Tokyo. Eto told a press conference that he has offered the apology to the antiairport farmers in a reply letter to them. Eto was the first transport minister ever to do so.

In the letter, mailed last Saturday, Eto conceded that the government picked the airport site at Narita before obtaining full support from the farmers there, the transport minister said. This was one of the causes blocking amicable site acquisition for the airport, Eto said in the letter.

Following the 1966 cabinet decision, the government took 12 years to open the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita to international air traffic in 1978 with only one 4,000-meter runway. Farmers, backed by leftist groups, strongly opposed the government's land acquisition, and have continued an antiairport struggle.

The government and its New Tokyo International Airport Authority began in 1986 to expand the airport and to build two more runways—one 3,200 meters long and the other 2,500 meters.

North Korea

Controversy Over South's UN Admission Effort

North Objects to Entry

*SK0412115589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT
4 Dec 89*

["Allegation That South Korea Should Enter the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement Can Never Be Justified"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Magazine "INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS" No. 11 published in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea carries a signed article titled "The Allegation That South Korea Should Enter the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement Can Never Be Justified".

Noting that people in some countries are recently clamouring that South Korea's allegations to enter the United Nations are "well grounded" while babbling about the "principle of universality" of the U.N. and the admission of "two Koreas" to the U.N. would help create a "favourable atmosphere" for the dialogue of Korea's peaceful reunification under the present changed world situation, the magazine denounces this as groundless sophistry to side with the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to create "two Koreas".

Saying that the intention of the South Korean authorities to enter the U.N. under the situation where the country is divided diametrically runs counter to the desire of all the Korean people for reunification, the magazine stresses:

Separate entry of the North and the South of Korea into the U.N. will result in the international recognition and perpetuation of the present state of Korea.

The North and South should enter the U.N. only under a single nomenclature and with one seat after reunification through confederation.

The allegation of the South Korean authorities to enter the U.N. also runs counter to the U.N. Charter, the magazine notes, and goes on:

The paragraph 1, article 1 of the U.N. Charter stipulates that one of the purposes of the U.N. is to maintain international peace and security.

The North and the South are in a state of very acute politico-military confrontation. South Korea, a U.S. military base of aggression and nuclear forward base, has now become a hotbed of a nuclear war which may plunge the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world into the scourge of that war.

If the North and the South of Korea enter the U.N. simultaneously or separately under the present situation the Korean peninsula will remain split once and for all and a source of constant threat to the world peace and security will not be removed from it.

The paragraph 1, article 4 of the U.N. Charter stipulates that "membership of the U.N. is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgement of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

But the South Korean "regime" is a colonial and dependent regime created and maintained by the U.S. the South Korean "regime" has no political sovereignty and military prerogative of supreme command. These facts prove that the South Korean "regime" is not qualified to enter the U.N.

South Korea's admission to the U.N. contravenes the resolution of the 10th U.N. General Assembly which rejects the admission to the U.N. by a divided nation that is confronted with the question of reunification, and resolutions on Korea which were already adopted at sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

Noting that the question of Korea's entry into the U.N., a matter that is directly related with Korea's reunification, is an internal affair of our nation belonging to the right to national self-determination, the magazine says that it is nothing but an interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and a violation of the U.N. Charter that a third person, not the party concerned,

clamours about the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." or "separate U.N. membership" by the North and the South of Korea.

The insistence and moves to bring South Korea into the Non-Aligned Movement run counter to the lofty idea and the basic principle of the movement, says the magazine.

Pointing to the fact that South Korea has none of those conditions necessary for the membership of the Non-Aligned Movement, the magazine says:

It is an intolerable disgrace to the lofty ideal of this movement and the dignity of the member nations to bring South Korea into the Non-Aligned Movement for it is to serve a filthy political purpose.

If such puppets of the U.S. imperialists' colony like the South Korean authorities are admitted into the Movement against the criterion for admission of the Non-Aligned Movement, it will be impossible to keep the intrinsic characteristics of the Movement and to strengthen the cohesion and unity of the Movement.

The U.S. imperialists should stop at once the criminal "two Koreas" plot, refrain from instigating the South Korean rulers to confrontation and division and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

The non-aligned and socialist countries should do things beneficial to peace and reunification of Korea and not be dragged into the moves of the splittists to create "two Koreas" under any circumstances.

Entry 'Out of Question'

SK0412114889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1037 GMT
4 Dec 89

["No Tae-u Group Must Remember Its Position and Act With Discretion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 4 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u and his topnotch vassals never let a chance pass by without claiming "reasonableness of South Korea's admission into the United Nations."

Commenting on this a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

Qualified to enter the United Nations Organization are only those independent, sovereign states which accept the U.N. Charter and principles and have the capacity to implement them.

Colonial South Korea's entry into the U.N. is out of question in view of the U.N. Charter and the principle of admission.

South Korea is a virtual colony and military base of the United States, and the South Korean "regime" is a tool for the execution of the colonial policy of the United States.

The South Korean "regime" does not have even the semblance of political Chajusong.

Suffice it to recall the case of the puppet president No Tae-u. He flew to the United States before grabbing power and had his "presidentship" endorsed by his master, U.S. imperialism, in reward for his pro-American flunkeyist submission, and took office under the backstage manipulation and support of the United States.

The South Korean economy is an economy which stakes its fate on foreign monopoly capital, a "crippled economy" which falls seriously ill when the U.S. or Japanese economy merely has a cough and an "empty economy" which is entirely dependent on others in technology, natural resources and funds.

South Korea has been deprived of the prerogative of military command, an important criterion of an independent state. It is the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea who has the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet army.

South Korea is in every inch a typical colony of imperialism which has no sign of "independence."

The South Korean puppets' campaign for "United Nations membership" can never be tolerated as it is an unpardonable crime which impairs the honour and dignity of the United Nations and tramples down the desire of the entire Korean nation and the world's progressive people for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Soviet Spokesman Protests Report

SK0412120689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT*
4 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Recently the spokesman for the Soviet mission at the United Nations sent a letter of protest to the editor of the South Korean HANGUK ILBO published in Los Angeles, the United States, refuting a false report of the daily, according to a report from New York.

The daily in its October 29 issue published a false report that the spokesman for the Soviet mission at the United Nations had stated "The Soviet Union will not exercise veto against the admission of South Korea to the United Nations."

In this regard the spokesman in his protest letter made it clear that he did not say such words at all and said "Such distortion does not deserve praise." And he demanded that this letter carrying his official refutation be published in the daily.

People's 'Struggle' in South Continues 'Unabated' SK0412113489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT* 4 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The struggle of the people of all walks of life remains unabated in South Korea, according to a report.

Above 300 students of the Normal College of Seoul University waged a sit-down strike on December 1 in demand of the withdrawal of the reactionary "general measures for the appointment of teachers".

Co-Chairman O Chong-il and three other figures of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) on November 30 protested against the outrageous step of the fascist clique to bar the publication of "CHONMINNYON SINMUN", the organ of the alliance, demanding its revocation.

Meanwhile, the members of the Central Council for the Nation, Independence and Reunification in South Korea (Minjatong), who were arrested on charges of violation of the "National Security Law," on December 2 protested collectively at the court against the unjustifiable verdict of the fascist clique. When the fascist judicial official read the court decision on prison terms, Permanent Chairman of Minjatong Yi Hyon-su burst into rage and shouted "scrap the 'National Security Law' obstructing national reunification" and other slogans, and other "defendants" followed him in chorus.

An estimated 2,500 workers of the garment workshop affiliated with the Chonggye Garments Workers Union in Seoul on December 1 started an all out strike for an indefinite period in demand of better treatment.

On the same day, more than 300 farmers from 12 villages in Chongwon County, North Chungchong Province, waged a demonstration in demand of higher purchase price of rice.

No Said Reviving 'Yusin,' 'Fifth Republic'

SK0512060889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0548 GMT*
5 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u blared in his "June 29 declaration" and "his commitments upon his assumption of office" that he would punish the chief culprits of the Kwangju massacre and the "Irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and accede to the demands of the people for the democratisation of society and campus. But he has implemented none of them up to now and, on the contrary, has revived the fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic", says NODONG SINMUN today.

It is illustrated by the fact that the No Tae-u military fascist clique has "blocked at the initial stage" by force the 89 people's rallies of South Korean dissidents and students for the frustration of the suppression of the democratic movement and the punishment of the chief

culprits of the Kwangju massacre and the "Irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and launched a vicious fascist offensive against the patriotic, democratic forces and campus, the news analyst says, and continues:

The murderous repressive rule of the No Tae-u "regime" surpassing the "Yusin" dictatorship and the military fascist dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" in brutality and cruelty is an offspring of the desperate moves of those isolated and rejected by the people to prop up the power.

No matter how madly the No Tae-u group may run about in fascist suppression, they will not be able to lull the people's struggle. It will only result in precipitating its own destruction, warns the news analyst.

Liaison Meeting Adopts Letter to Kim Il-song

*SK0212043589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT
2 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the extraordinary enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea and the European meeting for the reunification and peace of Korea which were held in Paris on November 25 and 26.

The letter dated November 26 says:

The attendants of the extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea unanimously confirmed that to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula is a pressing question which reflects the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and the ardent desire of the world people to live in a new independent and peaceful world.

The attendants of the meeting reaffirmed unanimous support to the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by Your Excellency Kim Il-song, considering it to be a reasonable and realistic proposal embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which have already been agreed upon between the North and the South and recognized internationally.

The meeting took measures to check the manoeuvres of the South Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea at the instigation of the United States.

The meeting expressed earnest solidarity with coed Yim Su-kyong, "the flower of reunification" in her courageous act, and decided to arouse broad public opinion in a campaign denouncing the violation of human rights in South Korea and demanding the release of the young patriotic student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all other arrested democrats.

It decided to form the "international committee for the release of Yim Su-kyong" for waging this campaign more dynamically.

It decided to make 1990, the 10th year after the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was made by Your Excellency at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a year of a vigorous struggle to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea by founding the DCRK and mark off the period from October 1 to 31, 1990 as "month of support to the proposal for founding the DCRK" waging a brisk solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's cause.

The extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee was followed by the successful European meeting for the reunification and peace of Korea which was attended by delegates of political parties and public organisations and many individuals from various countries in West Europe.

The "West European Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea" with honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee Greek General George Patas in the chair was formed at the meeting.

The attendants of the meeting expressed the belief that the Korean people under the outstanding leadership of Your Excellency, with the ever intensified and developing international solidarity movement supporting their just cause, will realise the peaceful reunification of the country in the near future in accordance with the proposal for founding the DCRK and build a peaceful reunified country which would ensure the happiness and prosperity of the Korean nation and contribute to world peace.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes in humble reverence His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Adopts Letter to President's Son

*SK0212102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT
2 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea [ILCRPK] and the European meeting for the reunification and peace of Korea which were held in Paris on November 25 and 26.

The letter dated 26 [as received] says:

The attendants of the meetings analysed the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula contrary to the trend of the present international situation towards peace and disarmament, democracy and independence

and discussed ways to further strengthen the international solidarity movement so as to realise the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people for the reunification and peace of the country.

The attendants reaffirmed full support to the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] which was put forward by respected President Kim Il-song and whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity that was agreed upon between the North and the South and recognized internationally.

The attendants also highly appreciated the proposal for a North-South joint conference, the proposal for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, the proposal for a North-South political consultative meeting, the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for convening a consultative conference for national reunification and other proposals for achieving as early as possible the peace and reunification of Korea through dialogue and negotiation which were put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wisely led by respected President Kim Il-song and your excellency.

The meeting expressed apprehension over the grave tension on the Korean peninsula created by such aggressive military exercises as "Team Spirit" and "Pacex" escalated by the United States and the South Korean authorities and strongly demanded that the U.S. troops withdraw immediately from South Korea, taking along nuclear weapons and all armed equipment.

The extraordinary enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea was followed by the European meeting for the reunification and peace of Korea, the letter notes, and goes on:

This meeting formed the "West European Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea" with former Greek General George Patas, honorary chairman of the ILCRPK, as chairman.

The meeting decided to conduct a broad solidarity movement to arouse public opinion demanding the release of patriotic student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all other arrested democrats.

The meeting organized the "International Committee for the Release of Yim Su-kyong" for waging this movement more dynamically in particular.

The meeting decided to make 1990, the 10th year after the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo was made by respected President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a year of the struggle to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea by means of founding the DCRK and mark off the period from October 1 to 31 every year from 1990 as "Month of Support to the Proposal for

Founding the DCRK" during which a powerful movement for solidarity with the Korean people's cause will be waged.

The letter expresses the belief that the Korean people will reunify their country at an early date by means of founding the DCRK with the active support of the world people.

It wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life and great success in the work of leading the Workers' Party of Korea.

South Official's Remarks on Economy Denounced

SK0212045189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT
2 Dec 89

["Mean Trick To Justify Repression of Workers"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—The "vice-minister" of the South Korean puppet Economic Planning Board on November 28 said the "economic growth rate" would fall, the unemployment rate would rise and prices will jump, in case the labor disputes gained wider scope next year.

This is a mean trick to shift on to the workers the responsibility for the hopeless crisis confronting the South Korean economy.

MINJU CHOSON says this in a commentary today.

Attributing the dwindle of exports, bankruptcy of enterprises and sharp growth of unemployment in South Korea to the U.S. imperialists who are bringing economic pressure to bear upon South Korea to bridge over their own economic crisis, thus dealing a hard blow to South Korean export, the news analyst says:

The main cause of the serious crisis of the South Korean economy, slowdown in production, growth of unemployment and price hike is the treacherous policy of the No Tae-u group.

By laying the blame for the crisis of the South Korean economy at the door of the workers with a ridiculous logic, the Noh Tae-u group is attempting to invent a pretext to put down at the point of the bayonet the struggle of workers for vital rights and democratic freedom.

It is making a desperate bid to prop up the shaking colonial fascist ruling system at whatever cost by cracking down on the labor movement including the struggle for the formation of the "national council of trade unions" (Chonnohyop), which shows signs of a rising tide next year.

But this is a mistake.

U.S., South Stage Exercises, Incite 'War Fever'*SK0412121489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets staged aerial war exercises under various names in the sky over South Korea by massively mobilizing fighter-bombers, assault planes, reconnaissance planes, helicopters and transport planes of various types on a total of 310 occasions on December 2, inciting war fever against the North, according to military sources.

Earlier, on December 1, the U.S. imperialists brought "E-3" AWACS to the sky over South Korea from Okinawa, their overseas aggression base, and let it command aerial war exercises, making shuttle flights over the area near the Military Demarcation Line.

And the South Korean puppets frantically staged an aerial war game for surprise strikes at targets in an area similar to the northern half of the country on December 2. This game involved scores of formations of fighter-bombers including "F-16" belonging to the South Korean puppet Air Force.

Along with the aerial exercises, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are staging almost every day hysteric exercises against the North on the ground, too. Over the last three or four days, they ran amuck in criminal war games under various names in areas near the Military Demarcation Line and areas similar to the northern half of Korea by massively mobilizing infantry, artillery, motorized and special units, thus creating a horrible atmosphere of war throughout South Korea. A total of hundreds of fighter planes, tanks, armoured cars and vehicles were mobilized in these exercises.

The mad war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets deliberately and premeditatedly against the DPRK show well that they are desperately attempting to ignite a war against the North.

Pyongyang Scores Gregg Remarks on U.S. Troops*SK0112124689 Pyongyang Domestic Service
in Korean 0007 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Nov commentary: "Aggressor's Far-Fetched Allegation"]

[Text] At a luncheon meeting some days ago, Gregg, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, cried that there should be no change in the U.S. policy of military occupation of South Korea, as long as the threat of invasion from the North remains. This must be the shameless jargon of an aggressor.

As is known worldwide, the threat of southward invasion does not actually exist in on the Korean peninsula, nor has there ever been such a thing. We have consistently contended that the reunification of the country be realized in a peaceful way, for a durable peace on the Korean

peninsula. Our peace-loving standpoint and efforts have been clearly shown by our repeated reasonable and actual peace proposals, which we have recently set forth—four principles to guarantee peace, a comprehensive peace proposal, and a proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone—and by our unilateral steps for easing tension, including the reduction of Armed Forces. The fair world opinion acknowledges these proposals.

The real threat on the Korean peninsula is the threat of northward invasion from the South, not the threat of southward invasion from the North. The Armed Forces for invading the North, which have been reinforced in South Korea with each passing day, and the provocative military moves against our Republic which have been perpetrated incessantly show this.

Now, there are about 40,000 U.S. aggression troops stationed in South Korea, around 1,000,000 puppet troops, and about 1,000 nuclear weapons. The enormous Armed Forces of aggression troops and puppet troops have been deployed in forward bases of the area around the Military Demarcation Line. Furthermore, provocative military exercises against us have been conducted in the sky, land, and seas.

This year, at the beginning of the year, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets conducted the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the largest-scale war preparation in history and a nuclear test war. In addition, they have conducted all sorts and kinds of military exercises, under the labels of "Ulchi", "Annihilation" Operation, "Pacex", "Eagle", "Shield", and "Dragon."

Even exercises that simulate nuclear bombing attacks against us have been frequently perpetrated.

While encouraging the puppets to spark another war on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists are claiming that there should be no change in their policy under the pretext of someone else's threat. This is no more than a manifestation of their intention to maintain their military occupation of South Korea under the pretext of a fictitious threat from the North and step up their moves of military aggression against our Republic.

The origin of the threat from the North is a tricky fiction invented by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to find a pretext for the continued occupation of South Korea by the aggression forces. Thus, it is no more than a deceptive fabrication. Although cries of the threat of invasion from the North have been heard so many times, historically no southward invasion from the North has taken place in fact. This shows the deception of the theory of threat of invasion from the North.

In spite of this, the U.S. imperialists still try to make people understand their age-old pretext. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are nothing but presumptuous aggressors. However emphatically the U.S. imperialists stress on southward invasion from the North, it is clear that they

cannot reverse the general trend of the times calling for withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The louder the U.S. imperialists cry over the fictitious threat from the North to justify their aggression forces' permanent occupation of South Korea, the more clearly they reveal the aggressive and bellicose nature of those who are captive to the wild ambition to invade the North. There can be no pretext for the heinous U.S. imperialists to justify themselves, the robbers who are trying to gratify their wild ambition for world supremacy with their aggression forces stationed in another's land.

The U.S. imperialists should stop talking nonsense and leave South Korea at once.

Daily Denounces United States Defense Spending

SK0312090889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT*
3 Dec 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are to appropriate 305 billion dollars for military spendings, the largest figure in the American history, for the purpose of speeding up war preparations, according to the defense authorization bill for fiscal 1990 signed by Bush.

This offers proof that the U.S. imperialists keep increasing military expenditure and stepping up war preparations in actuality, while crying for "peace" and "disarmament". This is an act going against the trend of the time towards detente, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

It is only too clear that the staggering amount of the military expenditure allotted by the Bush administration is aimed at developing new-type strategic nuclear weapons, modernizing the tactical nuclear weapons, militarizing pace and "maintaining their military presence" in the Asia-Pacific region, intensifying military exercises of all kinds, in other words, achieving the strategic supremacy in nuclear weaponry and increasing the capacity of forestalling strike.

"Arms reduction" and "withdrawal" advertised by the U.S. ruling quarters are synonym of their new arms buildup.

The increasing military expenditure means the acceleration of war preparations. It finds its concentric expression in the U.S. imperialists' Korea strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, motivated by their aggressive world strategy and their Asia-Pacific strategy, are stepping up nuclear war preparations at faster pace, keeping hold on South Korea as a nuclear forward base for attacking our Republic and other socialist countries.

While taking steps to relax the situation in other regions for a time, the U.S. imperialists employ every conceivable means to keep their Armed Forces in South Korea.

If they really want disarmament and detente, they must show it with a concrete action in South Korea. To this end, they must withdraw their Armed Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay as demanded by the Korean people and the world people.

Japan Socialist Party Meets on Korean Affairs

SK0212105989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT*
2 Dec 89

[Text] *Tokyo* November 30 (KNS-KCNA)—A general meeting of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party was held in *Tokyo* on November 21.

Chairman of the committee Hideyoshi Hirose made a speech at the meeting.

He denounced the government of the Liberal Democratic Party for launching by a base means a smear campaign against the Japan Socialist Party, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the "Pachinko Scandal".

The violation of human rights of Koreans in Japan is being continued by such smear campaign, he noted, and said: this act can never be pardoned.

He stressed that the JSP would conduct positive activity to thoroughly counter the smear campaign of the government of the Liberal Democratic Party.

'Malicious Slanders' of Chongnyon Protested

SK0412122289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT*
4 Dec 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 4 (KCNA)—Tenko Yamada, deputy chief director, Yasuharu Miyakishi, director, and Fumio Toogasa, general secretary, of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, and Hideyoshi Hirose, socialist member of the House of Representatives and director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, and other representatives of the society called at the official residence of the prime minister of Japan on November 27 and met the deputy chief Cabinet secretary in connection with the malicious slanders on the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and intolerable assaults on Korean students and handed over to him a letter of request to Prime Minister Kaifu, a KNS report from *Tokyo* said.

The frequent cases of persecution and violence based on the national discrimination against Korean students in Japan are results of the hostile policy of the Japanese Government against Chongnyon, they said, and demanded stop to slanders on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongnyon and guarantee of all the rights of Koreans in Japan.

The Central Executive Committee of the Japan Teachers' Union in a recent statement denounced the ceaseless assaults and use of abusive languages against Korean students in Japan and urged the educational institutions to give correct guidance so that no more infringement on their human rights might be committed.

'Assaults on Korean Students' Denounced in Tokyo

*SK0512050389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Tokyo December 3 (KNS-KCNA)—Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on November 29 was invited to give a lecture at the Japan Press Club in Tokyo.

He denounced, to begin with, the reactionary nature of the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon smear campaign launched by the Japanese Government and the Liberal Democratic Party and absurd remarks of the Japanese prime minister on incidents of assaults on Korean students in Japan.

He pointed to the fact that the Japanese Government had all along joined in the "two Koreas" plot and pursued a hostile policy toward the DPRK.

He explained peace proposals for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the DPRK.

Touching upon the current international situation he said that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song paid an unofficial visit to the People's Republic of China from November 5 to 7, met Chinese party and state leaders and had talks with them.

Complete consensus was reached at talks and meetings on further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship and on international situation and a series of matters of common concern, he said.

Noting that both sides expressed their steadfast stand for firmly maintaining the party's leadership and continuously advancing along the road of socialism, he stressed that this is, indeed, of weighty importance in the current international situation.

Coverage of USSR Delegation's Visit to Pyongyang

Gift Presented to Kim Chong-il

*SK0112112789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by Igor Sergeyevich Belousov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the USSR on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by the Soviet guest.

Belousov, Entourage Depart

*SK0212105489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT
2 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—Igor Sergeyevich Belousov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and his entourage left for home by air today after visiting Korea.

While staying in Korea, they visited Mangyongdae. They also laid wreaths in the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and before the Liberation Tower and went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

Reportage on Iranian Military Delegation's Visit

Daily Welcomes Group

*SK0312085889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial warmly welcoming a military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, due here today.

Its visit to Korea is an expression of close friendship and solidarity of the Iranian people and Army for the Korean people and People's Army and it will be conducive to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and armies, the editorial says, and continues:

The noble ideal of independence against imperialis and the non-alignment and the principle of equality and mutual benefits are the solid basis of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries. These relations have constantly developed in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence, progress and the building of a new society.

The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran was a historical event which brought about a new turn in the life of the Iranian people.

Since the victory of the revolution, the Iranian people have vigorously struggled for the building of a new life and the independent development of the country, smashing the persistent aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists at every step.

Friendship between the two peoples has deepened day by day. The Korean visit by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Iranian Islamic leader, in May this year marked an important occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples on to a new higher stage.

To develop Korea-Iran friendship and cooperation is of weighty significance in giving impetus to the building of a new society in the two countries, strengthening the

unity of the anti-imperialist independent forces and developing South-South cooperation.

The Korean people will always struggle hand in hand with the Iranian people against the aggressive and beligerent policy of the imperialists and for the establishment of a new fair international order and the building of a new Asia, a new world, free and peaceful.

More From NODONG SINMUN

SK0412074889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0639 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial warmly welcoming a military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, due here today.

Its visit to Korea is an expression of close friendship and solidarity of the Iranian people and Army for the Korean people and people's Army and it will be conducive to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and armies, the editorial says, and continues:

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The Korean people will always struggle hand in hand with the Iranian people against the aggressive and beligerent policy of the imperialists and for the establishment of a new fair international order and the building of a new Asia, a new world, free and peaceful.

Iranian Delegation Arrives

SK0312085689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT
3 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—A military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, arrived here today by plane on a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

Working people in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] with flags of the two countries and flowers in their hands warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Iranian people at the airport.

The guests were met by minister of people's armed forces O Chin-u, generals of the KPA Chon Mun-sop and Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel General Cho Myong-rok, Lieutenant General Kim Ha-kyu and other officials concerned.

Iranian Ambassador to Korea Hassan Dabir, Military Attache Mostafa Nematollahi and officials of the embassy were also present at the airport.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Mohsen Reza'i, accompanied by O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

O Chin-u Meets With Group

SK0412043689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0637 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of people's Armed Forces, Sunday met and had a friendly talk with the military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present here were General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Hassan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea.

Delegations Hold Talks

SK0412081889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0656 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Talks were held here Sunday between the military delegations of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present at the talks on our side were O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, and General Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, Lieutenant General Kim Ha-kyu, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Present on the opposite side were Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, who is heading the delegation; Hojjat

ol-Eslam Mahmud Mohammadi Araqi; 'Ala'ebdin Borujerdi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; 'Alireza Afshar, deputy to the general commander of the revolution's Guards Corps; 'Ali Larijani, vice-minister of defence and armed forces logistics; members of the parliament Seyyed Mohammad Rejoemamzade Boghefi [name as received], 'Ali Aga Mohammadi and Mir 'Ali Ashraf, 'Abdollah Hoseyni-Pur; and other members of the delegation and Hassan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Banquet Held for Guests

*SK0412120189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces Sunday gave a banquet in honour of the visiting military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u spoke first.

Noting that the Korean visit of respected Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in May last marked an important occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries onto a new high stage, he said:

The delegation's visit to Korea will make a great contribution to consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

The Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran has reliably defended the sovereignty of the country and the gains of the revolution from all sorts of subversive machinations and sabotages of the U.S.-led imperialists and firmly guaranteed with armed forces the struggle of the Iranian people for building a new society.

It not only conforms with the interests of the two peoples but also carries weighty significance in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist independent forces to further develop the friendly relations between Korea and Iran, he said, and went on:

The Korean people and People's Army officers and men will strive to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the people and the officers and men of the Armed Forces of Iran which were forged in the common front of the anti-imperialist, independent struggle in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

Head of the delegation Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, spoke next.

Saying that during his stay in Korea he had an opportunity to see and understand wonderful achievements of Korea including the experience gained by the Korean people in the post-war rehabilitation and construction, he stressed: All the achievements made by the Korean people in political, economic, cultural and other sectors

of society are attributable to the wise leadership of his excellency the great President Kim Il-song.

The world is now paying deeper attention than ever before to the Korean and Iranian revolutions, he noted. Therefore, he said, His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, visited Korea in the capacity of president at the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The reforms which are now on in Europe will exert no influence on Iran, he said, adding:

Although the delegation's stay in Korea is short, it will have a deep interest in the cooperative relations between the two countries.

He expressed the stand of supporting the Korean People's Cause of National Reunification and all the proposals put forward by the DPRK for the reunification of the country.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

*SK0412114389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, on a visit to Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Mohsen Reza'i.

President Receives Officials

*SK0412112989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Mohsen Reza'i, general commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of Iran, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Cha Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present there were Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahmud Mohammadi Araqi; 'Ala'ebdin Borujerdi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; who are members of the military delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Hassan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the general commander in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The president was presented with a gift by the general commander.

He gave a luncheon for the general commander.

Cuban Embassy Greeted on Armed Forces Day

SK0112112389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT
1 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces sent a floral basket to the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang on December 1 in congratulation of the 33rd anniversary of the day of the revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

An official concerned handed it to military attache of the Cuban Embassy Emilio Morales Ssegui.

Cuban Attache Hosts Party for Officials

SK0112112589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT
1 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Emilio Morales Ssegui, military attache of the Cuban Embassy here in Pyongyang, today hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the day of the revolutionary armed forces of Cuban.

Present on invitation were General Chon Mun-sop, Major General Won Myong-kyun and other generals and officers of the Korean people's army and military attaches of different embassies here.

Also attending were charge d'affaires ad interim Jabier Perez and officials of the Cuban Embassy.

Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party.

Political Officers' Delegation Departs for PRC

SK0512104389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—A political officers delegation of the Korean People's Army [KPA] headed by Major General of the KPA Won Myong-kyun left Pyongyang today by air to visit China.

Kim Il-song Greet Thai King on National Day

SK0412113989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to King of Thailand Phumiphon Adulyadet on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop and wholeheartedly wished the king and the people of Thailand greater success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

President Kim Il-song Greet Finnish Counterpart

SK0512103989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto on the 72nd anniversary of the independence of Finland.

The message sincerely wished the Finnish president and people great success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

Articles Dedicated to Laotian National Day

SK0212105189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
2 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 14th anniversary of the national day of Laos.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was a precious fruition of the arduous anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation waged by its people over a long period. The birth of the new power opened a broad path for the building of a new life and socialism to the Lao people who had been bound in chain by oppression and subjugation, it notes, and continues:

After the foundation of the republic, the Lao people have made a great advance in the work to defend the revolutionary gains, heal the war wounds, rehabilitate and develop the economy and lay material and technical foundations for socialism under the guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane.

The Lao people are now waging an energetic struggle to carry out the decisions of the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the successes gained by the Lao people in the struggle for building socialist Laos.

The peoples of Korea and Laos are tightening the friendly bonds in the common struggle against imperialism and for building socialism. The friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of two countries are developing day by day.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the two peoples will further strengthen and develop in future and wish the Lao people greater success in their efforts to implement the decisions of the 4th congress of the party.

Yon Hyong-muk Congratulates Indian Premier*SK0412121989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Vishwanath Pratap Singh upon his assumption of office as prime minister of the Republic of India.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow in strength and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Kim Il-song Work on Communist Education Outlined*SK0512102789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Some questions on communist education of youths and children", a work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The work gives a clear exposition of the theoretical and practical questions arising in intensifying socialist education and the education of youths and children from the question of perfecting socialist pedagogy to the question of establishing *chuche* in education strengthening the party's leadership over education and enhancing the role of educational organs and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK).

The author of the article says:

What is important in the idea elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the work is to develop the communist and revolutionary pedagogy.

Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"In order to improve educational work to meet the objective requirements of the developing revolution, we must perfect socialist educational science by making a closer study of educational theories and methods."

The great leader clarified that as the revolutionization and working-classization of the people through intensified ideological revolution are the primary requirement of communist construction, priority should be given to the revolutionization and working-classization of students in educational work and this should become the basic principle of socialist educational science.

The work gives comprehensive answers to the fundamental questions of education and other important theoretical and practical questions arising in correctly estimating and inheriting such national cultural heritage as literary and art works of the past and perfecting socialist educational science.

What is of weighty significance here is that the essence and content of education in socialist patriotism have been deeply elucidated.

The work makes clear that socialist patriotism means love for the socialist country where there are socialist gains—the power of proletarian dictatorship, the socialist system and the structures which have been built in the course of socialist construction.

As the working-class line of socialist patriotism is made clear by the work, education in patriotism has been truly realised to meet the requirement of socialist and communist construction in education of youths and children.

The work clearly indicates the orientation and ways of educating and transforming intellectuals including teachers to bring them up to be true communist revolutionaries and stresses particularly that they should reject bourgeois liberalism and intensify organisational and ideological life.

The important idea in the work is to establish *chuche* thoroughly in technical education. Basing itself on profound exposition of the construction of an independent national economy, the work lays stress on the question of training competent national technical cadres.

Expounded in the work are the programmatic guideline to enhance the function and role of the LSWYK and the task to strengthen the party's leadership over education in particular.

Noting that the great leader's idea of *chuche*-oriented education has been more brilliantly brought into practice through the extraordinary ideological, theoretical and practical activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the article stresses that his work "On further developing educational work" consummates the *chuche*-oriented idea of education and indicates the way of effecting a turn in education by applying it.

Slogans Underscore Kim Il-song Leadership*SK0412222089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Large numbers of slogans written on trees, revolutionary relics and remains of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have recently been discovered in different parts of the country including the area around Mt. Paektu. They are invaluable national treasure, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It says:

The revolutionary slogans written on trees are invaluable national treasure, first of all, because they are historical evidences of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party.

The slogans prove the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song

who is possessed of a great revolutionary idea, outstanding leadership ability and noble communistic virtues.

Besides the revolutionary traditions, the slogans show the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song who victoriously guided the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as well as the immortal revolutionary exploits and fighting experiences gained in that course.

They are, indeed, invaluable historic evidences helpful to a better understanding of the historical roots of our party and revolution in that they indicate in a broad and deep-going way the invincible vitality of the revolutionary idea and leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the greatness of his revolutionary history and exploits and the unfailing loyalty of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters to him.

The revolutionary slogans are invaluable national treasure also because they are excellent materials of object lessons to train the party members, working people and school youth and children into chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The slogans comprehensively embody the immortal chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, loyalty to the party and the leader, class consciousness, patriotism, revolutionary optimism, indomitable revolutionary spirit and all other ideological and spiritual assets needed for the training.

Either in view of their rich contents or in view of their impact on the revolutionary movement, the slogans are invaluable national treasure which our people should preserve forever generation after generation. Therefore, our party is energetically guiding the work to discover and preserve the slogans written on trees and other revolutionary relics and remains and strengthen the education of people through them.

Daily Stresses Line of 'Three Revolutions'

SK0312084089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0827 GMT
3 Dec 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* December 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article entitled "Three Revolutions—Powerful Weapon to Overwhelm Imperialism and Display Might of Socialism."

The article says:

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions laid down by the Workers' Party of Korea represent the general line for the building of socialism and communism.

This is a most correct line which makes it possible to overpower imperialism in all fields of politics, economy, ideology, morality and culture and win the decisive victory of the socialist forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Above all else, the socialist countries must step up the socialist technical revolution and cultural revolution which serve the people so as to overwhelm imperialism in the field of science and technology. They must also intensify the ideological revolution so as to prevent ideological and cultural infiltration by imperialism and ensure that all the working people take pride and have confidence in socialism and fight on staunchly for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism."

It is essential in displaying the superiority of socialism and consolidating its potentials to have correct lines and policies for the building of socialism and communism. The reality today shows that with correct lines and policies the invincibility of socialism can be displayed and, otherwise, the gains of the revolution might be endangered and the banner of socialism cannot be defended to the last.

Comrade Kim Il-song defined the three revolutions as a powerful ideological weapon to precipitate the downfall of imperialism and promote the advance of socialism. It is because our people have implemented the line of the three revolutions under the leadership of the party that they have firmly defended the banner of socialism and unreservedly displayed its superiority although they stand in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

The three revolutions indicate, above all, an important way of consolidating the politico-ideological might of socialism and smashing the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism, through the ideological revolution.

The ideological revolution is the true path of displaying the incomparable superiority of the revolutionary idea of the working class to the bourgeois reactionary idea and letting socialism overwhelm imperialism in the political and ideological spheres.

Only by giving priority to the ideological revolution and intensifying ideological education and struggle, can the party and the state of the working class in the socialist country enable the people to see through the reactionary nature of bourgeois ideology and culture behind the facade of deception and hypocrisy, take pride and have confidence in socialism and staunchly fight against imperialism.

The three revolutions indicate another important way of overwhelming imperialism and displaying the might of socialism in the economy, science and technology through the technical and cultural revolutions.

When the technical and cultural revolutions are pushed forward, the socialist countries will, no doubt, humble the arrogant economic bluff of imperialism and give fuller scope to the might of socialism as they have made miraculous progress in the economy, science and technology over the past period of half a century or more. Our party's theory of the three revolutions is greatly attractive in that it promotes this historic course.

Indeed, our party's idea and theory of the three revolutions serve as a powerful ideological weapon to victoriously advance the revolutionary cause of the working class and display the might of socialism.

Science, Technology Exhibition Opens in Capital

*SK0512051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—A national youth scientific and technological exhibition opened Monday in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Displayed there are more than 10,000 pieces of inventions, contrivances and new technical devices of 2,300 kinds showing achievements made by young workers of factories and enterprises, young scientists and technicians of scientific and educational fields, students and three-revolution team members throughout the country in the course of the "youth scientific and technological March".

Many inventions and contrivances on show are conducive to rapidly developing machine tool industry and increasing the independence and *chuche* character of electronic and automation industries.

Equipment and materials invented to automatize and robotize production processes and markedly raise labour productivity in the mining, metal and chemical industries and railway transport are also exhibited.

Also on show are inventions and contrivances presented by young people in the domains of agriculture and public health and other domains of the national economy.

The opening ceremony was held yesterday at the Central Youth Hall, the place of the exhibition.

Anti-Japanese 'Secret Camp' Opens to Visitors

*SK0512103289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—The secret camp in Mt. Kom during the anti-Japanese armed struggle has been rehabilitated to its original state and opened to visitors.

Mt. Kom situated in the northern area of Korea is one of the peaks of Mt. Paektu which soars between the Changun Peak and the Chong-il Peak.

The secret camp in Mt. Kom is located in the forest at the foot of this steep mountain about 12 kilometres from the Mt. Paektu secret camp upstream the Amnok River.

The camp where visitors find the log cabin of the command is associated with the immortal revolutionary record of the guidance of a meeting of the home party operation committee by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1937 and bears vivid historical footprints

of members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who were active in response to the policy set forth at this meeting.

The secret camp in Mt. Kom is a significant place which made a great contribution to further developing the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle by rapidly expanding the organisations of the association for the restoration of the fatherland and actively promoting the preparations for founding the party and thus powerfully rousing broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces to the sacred war for the liberation of the country.

Discovered there are slogans written on trees including "let us make every second of anti-Japanese struggle a part of worthy life, so that we may not feel shame on the day of independence", and sites of campfire and cooking sites on a pile of wood and many other revolutionary relics and remains.

In February 1987 the Mt. Paektu secret camp was opened and the secret camp Saja Peak not far from it was opened to visitors to be followed by the secret camp in Mt. Kom. Thus the revolutionary battle sites in Mt. Paektu have been turned into a more wonderful base for education in revolutionary traditions.

Foreign Language Press Group Commemorated

*SK0512052689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—A meeting to commemorate the 40th founding anniversary of the Foreign Languages Press Group (December 4, 1949) was held Monday at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki read out a letter of congratulations of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the reporters, editors, translators and employees of the press group.

The letter said:

Over the past 40 years after its foundation the foreign languages press group, taking it as its basic duty to propagandize abroad the greatness of the party and the leader, compiled and published in foreign languages "Kim Il-song Works", "Kim Il-song Selected Works", "Theory of Cinematic Art" and other immortal classical works which consummate the guiding ideas, theories and method of the revolution and construction in the era of *chuche*, picture album "The Korean Revolution Museum" reflecting the brilliant revolutionary traditions and revolutionary exploits of our party and many other publications, thus greatly contributing to raising the international authority of the party and the leader in every way and expanding the ranks of devotees of the *chuche* idea on a worldwide scale.

By qualitatively compiling and publishing in time books, periodicals and stereo pictures and other kinds of

external propaganda articles, the press group showed brilliant examples and rich experiences gained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the genuine superiority and invincible vitality of our socialist system where the leader, the party and the masses form one socio-political organism, and made a contribution to fully demonstrating to the whole of the world the might and honour of chuche Korea. It also helped toward consolidating the international solidarity with our revolution and strengthening the international unity of the anti-U.S., independent forces through its energetic press propaganda to bring our party's policy of the independent reunification of the country and foreign policy home to the people of the world.

Then a report was made by Kim Tok-hyon, general director of the press group.

He said:

At the time of its foundation 40 years ago the press group published external magazine "NEW KOREA" with a few editors. But it has developed into a press group which includes the book translating and publishing house, the PYONGYANG TIMES office, the foreign languages magazine publishing house, the Korean Pictorial Publishing House, the Trade Publishing House, the Stereo Art and Stamp Publishing House and other publishing houses and the foreign languages printing house with up-to-date equipment. Its publications are disseminated among more than 160 countries of the five continents of the world and international organizations.

The reporter stressed that all the achievements and exploits in publishing external propaganda articles in the past period were entirely a fruition of the wise leadership and the loving care and solicitude of the party and the leader.

He said the great leader President Kim Il-song clarified in a unique way the mission and duty of our party's publications for external propaganda, made clear the basic principles and ways for their realization and made sure that the material and technical foundations of the press group might be strengthened.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has led the press group to press ahead the publication of external propaganda articles in conformity with the requirement of the new historical period when the chuche idea has become a trend of the times and the struggle for the final accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche is more dynamically pushed ahead, and bestowed his deep political trust and love on workers in this domain, the reporter stressed.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

Construction of Power Stations Accelerated

SK011222589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT*
2 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Ten odd large power stations and 600 or more minor ones are now under construction in Korea.

The large hydroelectric and thermal power plants which are taking shape on the Nam and Kumya Rivers and in Nyongwon, Huichon, East Pyongyang, Hamhung, Kimchaek and other areas, will play a big role in hitting the power target of 100,000 million kwh envisaged in the current seven-year plan (1987-1993).

Their total generating capacity will reach millions of kw.

Korea devotes great efforts to the development of power industry, the basic source of energy for the national economy.

The state has largely increased investments in this field entering the 1980s. In this period the Taedonggang power station, the Chongjin thermal power complex and others were commissioned and several generators additionally installed at the Pukchang thermal power complex.

Power stations were built at Mirim, Ponghwa, Sunchon and other lock gates and minor power stations built in a big way to markedly increase the nation's generating capacity.

Last year units nos. 1 and 2 of the Taecheon power station were commissioned, the Wiwon power station and the Sunchon thermal power plant built, the third-stage project of the March 17 power station was completed and some 200 minor power stations were erected, adding 1,200,000 kva to the existing generating capacity.

And this year a number of large generators have been installed in the existing stations and the construction of more than 300 minor stations has been completed to boost the generating capacity by hundreds of thousands of kw.

Pyongyang-Huichon Highway Under Construction

SK0212110589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT*
2 Dec 89

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—The construction of an express highway from the capital city of Pyongyang to the industrial city of Huichon through Mt. Myohyang, a scenic spot, is progressing at a fast speed.

This highway is a peculiar road which runs almost in a beeline from Pyongyang to Anju and then in a curved line along the river Chongchon. In the whole section of the highway many flyovers, arch-shaped bridges and bridges of other styles and structures are being built.

The Korean People's Army soldiers in charge of this project moved 570,000 cubic metres of earth, tamped

16,000 cubic metres of concrete and completed the most difficult groundwork of bridges in a short span of time after they started construction.

Production of Long-Distance Conveyor Reported

*SK0512101889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—The long-distance belt-conveyor line built at the Unryul mine in the western area of Korea is displaying ever greater might with each passing day.

The line carried tens of millions of tons of scraped earth out to the sea since it was stretched from Chongnyon mining area of the Unryul mine.

With the solution of the problem of removing scraped earth, ore output has shot up and the dike which started from Kumsanpo has been linked to one tip of Wolsa-ri, Kwail County, passing through Nunggum, Kom and Chongnyang islets, bringing into shape 3,500 hectares of tideland-turned field.

The dike linking the Nunggum Islet to Sohae-ri is now taking shape, which will bring into shape 1,200 hectares of tideland-turned fields.

The great changes on the west coast and the growth of ore output are a fruition of the far-reaching plan and energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who shows deep interests in the development of the national economy and improvement of the people's living standard.

He said, if the furnaces of the Hwanghae iron and steel complex were to display its potentials, the problem of removing of scraped earth of the Unryul mine must be solved and unfolded a grand blueprint for the construction of the long-distance belt-conveyor line.

His plan carried his high ambition to further develop the economy of the country by massively removing scraped earth and lifting ore output and, at the same time, obtaining tideland-turned fields through the building of dikes with the scraped earth.

He showed the orientation and ways for the construction of the transport line and saw to it that a competent technical group and technical means were mobilized.

Thus a three-dimensional operation on the ground, the sea and in the air was launched to complete the project in a short time.

His bold plan, ambitious operation and rare sweep led to the completion of a long-distance belt-conveyor in a 4.6 km section with a capacity of tens of thousands of tons in a little more than six months.

In the future dikes will be built with scraped earth in the 8 km section from Nunggum Islet to Sok Islet and in other sections. As result, ore output will be further

increased and 10,000 hectares of tideland will be turned into arable land before Kumsanpo.

Now projects of underground setups are going on in full scale in the reclaimed tideland.

South Korea

Chong Proposes Compromise, Joint Resignation

*SK0412092089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[By Pak Chung-chan]

[Excerpts] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—An influential government party lawmaker has agreed to bow to mounting pressure and depart from the political scene, but only if his chief antagonist, Kim Tae-chung, goes with him.

Bringing in a new phase in the tug-of-war over liquidating the negative legacies of the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan, Rep. Chong Ho-yong, one of the strongest candidates for the next presidency, told reporters Sunday night he would give up his National Assembly seat if one of two conditions were met.

Chong said that either opposition leader Kim Tae-chung must quit politics along with him, or there must be a guarantee his resignation would bring a complete end to liquidating the vestiges of the Chon government.

"I will give up my National Assembly seat if Kim retires (from politics) for the political stability of the nation, or if both the ruling and opposition camps agree on ending all personal and legal liquidation with my resignation," the powerful general-turned-politician said.

Chong's call for Kim's retirement is seen as a ploy to stop Kim running again for the presidency. Chong sees Kim as the central figure in creating the current political instability in Korea. [passage omitted]

To wring a cast-iron guarantee from the opposition, Chong has asked for a live nationwide telecast of No and the three opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—accepting his proposal.

Chong, a lifetime friend and classmate of No and Chon at the Korea Military Academy, hoped for a face-to-face meeting with the president. [passage omitted]

Commenting on reports of Chong's suggestion, opposition parties flatly rejected the idea, terming it "unworthy of even considering."

Kim Tae-chung's party said, "our demand for Chong's resignation is to ask him to take responsibility for the suppression of the Kwangju uprising. We do not feel it necessary to make comments on Chong's proposals."

Kim Yong-sam's party said, "conditional resignation will not be regarded as a proposal for solution of the liquidation issue this year. The testimony of former

presidents and punishment figures of the Fifth Republic are minimum demands to end the issue." [passage omitted]

President No Returns From European Trip

SK0412054489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u returned Monday afternoon from a 17-day tour of West Germany, Hungary, Britain and France, saying he had set a new milestone in relations between Korea and Europe.

No said his visits had firmly strengthened the partnerships between Korea and the European nations and that he had grown more confident the competition with North Korea is over and it is just a matter of time before North Korea changes.

"North Korea alone cannot ignore the waves of reconciliation washing over the globe," No said upon arrival at Seoul airport. "We will make our best effort to help North Korea to come into openness."

On his visit to Hungary, No said the purpose was to make it clear to the whole world that South Korea is independent and is transcending the confrontations of the cold war.

In Hungary, No became the first Korean president ever to have visited a communist country.

No was welcomed at the airport by National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun, Chief Justice Yi Il-kyu, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, political party representatives and foreign diplomats stationed here.

No Declines Meeting With Chong at Present

SK0512013889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u indicated Monday that the ruling camp was making progress in its effort to complete liquidation of his predecessor's administration before the new year.

"Even though it causes some distress, the question of the Fifth Republic (the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan) will be resolved in a manner that satisfies the people's anticipations," No said, talking with reporters on the flight home from his European tour.

"We cannot shoulder burdens of the past eternally. Now that we find tacit understanding among the opposition party leaders, the matter will solve itself if we continue to enhance our understanding of each other's position," the chief executive said.

No hinted, however, that a planned meeting with opposition leaders to discuss major political issues may be delayed, saying the timing of the meeting will be decided only after he has talked with "many" people.

No ruled out a tete-a-tete with Rep. Chong Ho-yong, the embattled ruling party lawmaker the opposition is trying to oust as part of the liquidation effort, saying, "now is not an opportune time for it."

Chong, a close friend of No and Chon since they were in the same class at the Korea Military Academy, has been pressed by the opposition to take moral responsibility for the harsh military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju. Chong was then commander of the special warfare forces, which played a key role in the suppression.

Priest Receives Suspended Sentence for Aiding Mun

SK0412071389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—A dissident Roman Catholic priest received a suspended sentence from a Seoul court Monday for organizing a trip by a fellow priest to North Korea to escort back a radical student visiting Pyongyang in defiance of a government ban earlier this year.

The Rev. Nam Kuk-hyon, 40, was released after being sentenced to two years imprisonment suspended for three years. The court also revoked Nam's civil rights for two years.

Judge Yi Tae-un said in his ruling that Nam should be severely punished because he played a key role in sending the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon to the North but he had suspended the sentence because Nam acted out of religious conviction.

The prosecution had sought three years imprisonment for Nam.

Mun, a member of the Catholic Priests' Association for Justice, was sent to Pyongyang in the summer by the junior priests' group to accompany home Yim Su-kyong, who had visited North Korea to attend the world student and youth festival in the North Korean capital in July.

Both Lim and Mun were arrested for violating the tough National Security Law after they returned to the South through the truce village of Panmunjom on Aug. 15 and their joint trial is currently under way.

Yim, Mun Trial Scene of Disruptions, Clashes

SK0412090289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—The trial of radical student Yim Su-kyong and the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyun, 40, on charges of illegally contacting North Korea resumed Monday as sympathizers yelled for the immediate abolition of anti-communist laws.

The hearing at Seoul district criminal court had to be adjourned several times owing to clashes between scores

of spectators and policemen, who reacted violently to the noisy chants for the scrapping of the National Security Law.

Some spectators tossed confetti over the heads of the two defendants or clapped when they entered the courtroom.

Judge Hwang Sang-hyun ordered a group of 40 sympathizers of the duo to be driven out of the courtroom and suspended the hearing five times as students, priests and nuns created a ruckus in the morning.

Yim, 21, and Mun are charged under the powerful anti-communist National Security Law with visiting Pyongyang without approval from the government and comforting the cause of communist North Korea. Yim, who participated in the international student and youth festival in Pyongyang, has strongly denied making the trip on the orders of North Korean leaders.

Yim and Mun were arrested the moment they walked across into South Korea via Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas.

'War' Declared on Government's Rights Abuses

SK0412053689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)—Representatives of 11 lead South Korean dissident organizations marked the opening of "human rights week" Monday by Declaring a war against the government's alleged human rights abuses.

The dissidents announced in a news conference in downtown Seoul that they will hold a rally on Dec. 9 to demand "the release of all prisoners of conscience and the eradication of anti-democratic, evil laws."

Among them were Paek Ki-wan and Kye Hun-che, advisers to the National Alliance of Democratic Movements, and So Chun-sik, president of the Family Association for Democratic Practices.

"It has been 41 years since the International Declaration of Human Rights, but we, living in a divided nation, have been deprived of our human rights by dictatorial power and foreign intervention," said a statement signed by prominent dissidents.

"Workers, farmers and city-dwelling paupers have not been guaranteed the basic rights of existence, and public movements for democracy and national unification have been harshly cracked down upon," the statement said.

Meanwhile, 20 members of So's Family Association for Democratic Practices are to protest in the three opposition party headquarters throughout this week, demanding the conditional release of long-term prisoners of conscience and exposure of "fabricated espionage charges."

The association, well-known for its tenaciousness, comprises mothers whose sons or daughters, mostly university students, have been arrested during anti-government demonstrations.

Lawyers Recommend Signing Human Rights Covenant

SK0412091489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea should sign the international covenant on human rights at the earliest and not insist on reserving clauses just because the government claims they run counter to the Constitution and law, the Korean Bar Association (KBA) said Sunday.

KBA said in a recommendation to the government that Article 14-5 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (B), which the government intends not to sign, does not exclude emergency acts in a national emergency but does enunciate general principles of appeal to an upper court.

The Covenant's B group regulations cover all civil and political rights.

In addition, Article 22-1(B) permits the right of association and has reservations to protect national and public security, public health and to safeguard people's rights, so it does not clash with Articles 33-2 and 37-2 of Korean Civil Law, KBA said.

Article 23-4 (equality of right and responsibility of spouses) and Article 14-7 (the principle of freedom from double jeopardy) don't disagree with Korean law in essence and must be included when the government signs the international Covenant, the barristers said.

The Association issued the recommendation to mark the universal day of human rights Dec. 9

Drug Abuse Increases 71 Percent From 1988

SK0412084889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—Police uncovered drug abuse cases involving 1,877 people in South Korea between January and October, up 71 percent from the same period last year and a four-fold jump from 1987, a National Police Headquarters report showed Monday.

The report said heroin and marijuana use is spreading rapidly in Korea, especially among youth, the less educated classes and residents of major port cities such as Pusan and Incheon.

It said 1,234 people were formally arrested and 565 were booked without physical detention during the 10 months on charges of using a controlled substance.

The number of heroin users soared 313 percent to 434, while marijuana use surged 236 percent to 514 people, said the police report, which omitted figures on arrests of drug dealers.

Arrests for methamphetamine (hiroppon) use rose 11 percent nationwide with the breakdown 522 (32.7 percent) in Pusan, 258 (13.7 percent) in Incheon, 191 in Seoul (10.2 percent), 33 in North Chungchong Province, and six on Cheju Island.

People in their 20s accounted for 38 percent of the drug arrests with 716, followed by 372 in their 30s (20 percent) and 294 in their 50s.

Overall, 27.3 percent or 512 people had previous arrests on drug charges while 42 percent of the hiroppon users had arrest records.

Exporters Break U.S. Laws From 'Ignorance'

SK0512014289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—U.S. Customs agents confiscated 22 million U.S. dollars worth of imports from South Korea between October 1988 and August 1989 for alleged violations of customs regulations, the Korea Customs Administration (KCA) said Tuesday.

The most frequent allegations were violations of intellectual property rights, pirated trademarks and forged export papers, KCA officials said.

The value of Korean goods attached by U.S. customs officials on suspicion of infringing intellectual property rights increased to 12 million dollars (in 166 separate violations) in fiscal 1988 from 5.9 million dollars (121) in fiscal 1987.

Korean exporters generally break U.S. customs rules out of ignorance and so KCA will begin briefing them regularly on customs policy and regulations to help them avoid violations, the KCA officials said.

Soviet Scholar Cited on Ties With South

SK0512075289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—The people of the Soviet Union want to see diplomatic ties established with South Korea in the near future, the NAEWOE PRESS quoted a Radio Moscow report as saying Tuesday.

Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Institute for Far Eastern Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was reported as having suggested the view in a broadcast Saturday, according to Naewoe, Seoul's semiofficial socialist affairs watchdog.

Titarenko was quoted by Radio Moscow as saying the Soviet people hope to see diplomatic relations between

the Soviet Union and South Korea realized at an early date and believe relations will be established in the near future, NAEWOE said.

NAEWOE said Titarenko reportedly said he agreed with the Soviet people because trade offices have been exchanged by the two countries.

Diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow cannot be realized in one day but will have to be set up gradually, the radio was quoted as having said.

This fits in well with the policy of "perestroyka" being pursued by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, Radio Moscow reported.

The Soviet Union is a principal ally of North Korea, which has been a bitter rival of South Korea since the end of World War II.

South Korea launched a concerted drive to improve relations with communist countries last year, when it hosted the summer Olympic games. Hungary became the first socialist country to open diplomatic ties with Korea in February and Poland followed suit in October.

Exports to Soviets Means Boom for Soap Makers

SK0412032289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT
4 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea's daily necessities makers are enjoying a boom time, despite the nation's prolonged recession, thanks to orders from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, an emergent economic partner despite its lack of diplomatic relations with Seoul, has sought toilet soap, tooth paste and other daily necessities in such large quantities that Korean factories are operating at 100 percent of capacity, industrial sources said Monday.

Lucky-Goldstar delivered 1,000 tons of soap to the Soviet Union in October and another 1,000 tons recently under a contract for 2 million U.S. dollars' worth of toilet soap.

Lucky operated its factory in Ulsan flat out to fill the order from the Soviet Union last month, producing 2,000 tons of soap, far above its presumed monthly production capacity of 1,400 tons, according to company officials.

Lucky, which is pushing ahead to export 10,000 tons of soap next year, plans to expand production facilities to 2,000 tons per month and is on the verge of signing another contract to export tooth paste.

Pacific Chemical Industrial Co., the nation's top cosmetics manufacturer, has shipped 300 tons (800,000 dollars' worth) of tooth paste ordered in October.

The company will export 300 tons of tooth paste every month and 1,000 tons (1.2 million dollars) of shampoo in the first quarter next year.

Other Korean firms are negotiating exports of daily necessities to the Soviet Union beyond their capacities and are considering expansion of production facilities, aiming at orders from East European nations as well.

Permission for Investment in China Granted

SK0512030689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—Eight South Korean companies have received permission from the Bank of Korea to invest in China this year, bringing the number of firms authorized to invest in China to 19, the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK) reported Tuesday.

Requests from three other firms are pending, said IPECK, a private body, which passes deliberation of investments over 1 million dollars in communist countries to the Economic Planning Board.

Most investments were less than 1 million U.S. dollars and made by small-sized firms, the only large firms are Dong-a Pharmaceutical Co., Goldstar Co. and Yukong Limited.

Jungri Industrial Co. was given the go-ahead to build a glassware factory with 6 million dollars in capital in Qinhuangdao, Shandong Province. Korea Toptone Co.

is to invest 450,000 dollars in the construction of a joint-venture plant to produce speakers in Qingdao in the same province.

IPECK has approved 12 of 24 applications filed since April.

Of the remainder, 10 are pending and two were sent back for more information.

Trade between Korea and China was valued at 3.1 billion dollars in 1988, about 84 percent of Seoul's overall trade with the communist world.

Chinese Imports of Korean Goods Up 80 Percent

SK0512064089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—China became South Korea's largest trade partner after the United States, Japan and West Germany last year, according to an Economic Planning Board report published Tuesday.

Trade with China amounted to 3.19 billion U.S. dollars last year, accounting for 87.5 percent of Korea's 3.65 billion dollars in trade with communist countries.

Chinese imports of Korean goods were valued at 2 billion dollars, up 80 percent over the previous year.

The Soviet share in Korea's trade with the communist bloc accounted for 7.6 percent with 278 million dollars and the rest of the East European share reached 4.9 percent (176 million dollars), the report said.

Burma

Singapore State Minister, Delegation Arrive

*BK0412144989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Mr Mah Bow Tan, minister of state for trade and industry and for communications and information of the Republic of Singapore, and a 40-member delegation arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] by air at 1530 today to discuss matters concerning bilateral economic, trade, and industrial cooperation.

The delegation was welcomed at Yangon airport by Colonel Abel, minister for planning and finance and for trade; U Aung Kyi, director general of the Directorate of Trade; U Min Aung, director general of the Ministry of Planning and Finance; responsible personnel; Mr Lam Peck Heng, Singaporean charge d'affaires; and staff members of the Singapore Embassy.

Minister Colonel Abel hosted a dinner in honor of the visiting Singaporean minister of state and members of his entourage at the Karaweik Hall this evening. Also present at the dinner were Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister for energy and mines; Major General Tin Tun, minister for transport and communication and for social welfare and labor; Maj Gen Sein Aung, minister for industry-1 and industry-2; Maj Gen Chit Swe, minister for agriculture and forests and for livestock breeding and fisheries; the Singaporean charge d'affaires; and invited guests.

The visiting Singaporean minister of state and delegation will stay in Myanmar [Burma] until 9 December.

SLORC Holds 67th News Conference 1 Dec

*BK0212100589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] The information committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 67th news conference at 1300 today in the presence of local and foreign journalists at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

Discussing the participation of political parties in the elections, the information committee explained that political parties which have registered with the elections commission should run in the elections and that by now the parties should be explaining to the people such matters as the nomination of candidates, their policy, and programs to be carried out when their government is formed.

The information committee said that Law No 4/88 of the SLORC—the Law on Registration of Political Parties—is meant only for the forthcoming multiparty general elections. [passage omitted] The next government to be formed will be responsible for making arrangements for the existence of political parties and matters related to elections. [passage omitted]

Speaking on the distribution of illegal documents, the information committee said that repeated warnings had been given that the 1962 Law on Registration of Publishers and Distributors is to be observed as it is still in force with respect to the publication and distribution of books and documents in Myanmar [Burma]. However, some political parties are still publishing and distributing documents without discipline and in contravention of the law. For example, the Central Executive Committee of the Patriotic Democratic Youth Front, Burma published a statement dated 5 November. The statement includes an appeal to brothers in struggle. The document contains unfounded accusations, slanders and instigations which are aimed at creating an unstable situation.

The central body of the so-called Revolutionary Society Headquarters published and distributed a 5-page document entitled Review of the Current Political Situation which is subversive in nature. The document attacks and insults the SLORC, the government, and the Defense Services. It also contains materials which ridicule and insult the efforts of the people, the elections commission, and the political parties to hold multiparty democratic general elections.

An organization claiming to be the Central Executive Committee of the Rangoon Division All-Burma Federation of Student Union distributed a document calling for the formation of a student union. The document attacks the government and calls on the youths to join the union and enlist secretly.

Another document has been published by the youth wing of the National League for Democracy [NLD] of No 97-A, West Shwedaing Road. It is entitled Policy Statement No 1 of the NLD Youths. The document was distributed without proper permission in contravention of the law. The NLD, which oversees its youth wing, is responsible for this unlawful act. The information committee warns that it is essential to control members of organizations under their supervision.

Ambitious political parties which have pledged to lead the country should see to it that their deeds match their words and they themselves follow the law. They should be exemplary so that those under them observe the law.

As the general elections approach, it is necessary for all political parties and the entire people to strive to bring about a peaceful situation and improve stability. The distribution of such documents, which are subversive and anarchic in nature, should cease. It is hereby warned with good intention that effective action will be taken as a preventive measure.

Speaking of an incident which was aimed at undermining stability, the information committee said that about 1000 on 17 November 1989 an incident took place when a drinking water container of 9th Standard Class D of No 4 Basic Education High School in Mingala Taungnyunt was poisoned with Polo brand pesticide. The authorities concerned carried out an investigation and it

was found that Aung Than Swe from that class, age 15, son of U Tint Swe of No 613, Lunge Yeiktha Street, Saya San Ward, Bahan Township was responsible for putting the poison in the water.

He was promised cash and instructed to poison the water by a student from the same school, Tin San, 7th Standard Class B, age 17, son U Hla Myint of No 324, Nantha Street. The poisoning was done to create a disturbance and to give the impression it was the work of the Ma-Sa-La [Burma Socialist Program Party]. It is learned that Polo insecticide, which he had at home, was used. Further investigations revealed that Tin San was organized by Aye Thet, age 19, from 7th Standard Class D of the same school. Aye Thet is a son of U Hla Maung of Room E, Railway Compound, Mingala Taungnyunt Township. Aye Thet in turn was organized by Kyaw Myint Zaw alias Pho Zaw, age 20, son of U Khin Maung Myint of No 42, Banya Bala, Thabyegon Ward.

Kyaw Myint Zaw said he plotted the poisoning to create the impression that it was the work of the Ma-Sa-La Army. Authorities concerned will take legal action against the four persons as many students could have been killed had they consumed that poisoned water. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from the ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent regarding political parties which will not run in the elections, the information committee replied that when a political party registered with the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections it was with the intention of contesting the elections. They are required by law to run in the elections. If they do not intend to contest the elections they will have to withdraw their registration from the elections commission. If they do not do so, the State Law and Order Restoration Council will take necessary action.

In response to a question from the ANSA and YOMIURI correspondent regarding the participation of political parties in the elections, the information committee said the elections commission has made an announcement on the submission of lists of nominated candidates for the elections. As the deadline nomination has not yet been reached, it is still too early to describe the situation.

In reply to a question on the summoning of students for interrogation, the information committee said that some students have been called in for questioning in order to find out who is behind the current instigation of students. After the interrogations are completed, they are sent back to their parents. However, in cases of criminal offense, appropriate action will be taken. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from TOKYO BROADCASTING STATION regarding the recruitment of porters for military operations, the information committee replied that porters have to be recruited and used by the Defense Services in military operations against insurgents in remote areas where transportation is difficult.

As this is normal practice it is not news. Porters are fulfilling their duty toward the state in annihilating the insurgents jointly with the Defense Services. The Defense Services recruit porters according to established rules and regulations. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from the ASAHI SHIMBUN correspondent regarding rumors on the trial and sentencing of detained politicians, the information committee said there have been no arrests for engaging in politics. Arrests have only been made for committing offense. Therefore, there have been no trials of politicians, but only trials and sentencing of those who have committed offenses.

The news conference ended at 1430.

Khun Sa Sends Reinforcements Into BCP Camp

BK0112060789 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
1 Dec 89 p 6

[Text] Chiang Mai—Drug kingpin Khun Sa yesterday sent in another 600 soldiers to reinforce some 400 fighters trying to gain control of a camp held by some 250 former Burma Communist Party (BCP) fighters opposite Fang District.

The former BCP guerrillas are trying to hold on to a camp located in an area known as Doi Kangti.

Border Patrol Police sources said the Khun Sa forces had completely surrounded the camp and heavy fighting was still raging in the area yesterday.

The sources believe Khun Sa wants to make the camp a heroin production factory.

Khun Sa and BCP forces exchanged heavy mortar and machinegun fire yesterday, the sources said.

They said that at least 15 BCP fighters had died defending the camp while two others were wounded.

The besieged BCP yesterday sent a representative to Ban Arunothai in Chiang Dao District of Chiang Mai to negotiate the sale of some 200 mules and food supplies.

Meanwhile, the military rulers in Burma have renewed their public attack on the leader of the biggest opposition party, Aung San Sun Kyi, suggesting she was exploiting the name of her martyred father.

Army Seizes Karen Camp on Thai Border 1 Dec

BK0312065789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
3 Dec 89 p 2

[Text] Mae Ramat, Tak—The Burmese Army on Friday seized a Karen camp across the border from this district of Tak Province in a sudden attack that forced about 1,000 Karen villagers to take refuge in Thailand.

Chi Kah Ya camp leader, Kong San, said yesterday that eight Karens were killed, including seven older women and one child while another eight were unaccounted for in the attack.

The attack on Chi Kah Ya, a camp where about 40 Karen fighters and 20 dissident Burmese students had been staying, came unexpectedly at about 10 am, when about 200 government soldiers launched an assault with light weapons.

Border patrol police sources had earlier said eight Karens were injured and sent to a Thai hospital in Tak's Mae Sot District, 34 kms from Mae Ramat.

The Karen outpost fell at about 2 pm with the Burmese troops later seizing 40 cows, chain saws, saw milling equipment and long-tailed boats.

About 1,000 Karen villagers in the area were forced to cross the Moei River into Thailand because of the fighting. About 550 of them are currently being housed by Thai authorities at Ban Lai Huai and 200 at Pa Yang Num centre in Mae Ramat. The rest are scattered along the Thai border around Huai Kalok in Mae Sot.

Thai border patrol police and local authorities were sent to monitor the clash on the Thai side and have been put on alert in case fighting started up again. Thai villagers of Ban Tha Phu Yai Kum, which is opposite Chi Kah Ya, were not affected by the clashes.

Chi Kah Ya, a Karen blackmarket camp, was set up last year following a series of Burmese government attacks that saw several Karen border camps fall one after another.

Following Friday's defeat, about 300 Karen troops yesterday afternoon launched a heavy artillery attack from an outpost 2 kms north of Chi Kah Ya aimed at retaking the fallen camp.

The sources said they expected a government military operation now on Ye Kyaw, a Karen camp opposite Mae Sot, with about 300 Karen troops and 100 Burmese students, saying its defeat would pave the way for the troops to attack Kawmura, the strongest Karen outpost, opposite Mae Sot.

Rangoon earlier this year unsuccessfully attempted to seize Kawmura but had to halt their attack with the beginning of the rainy season. Ye Kyaw and Chi Kah Ya are located six and 20 kms respectively north of Kawmura, which is home to about 800 Karen fighters.

Opposition Groups To Begin Radio Broadcasts

BK0212075189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Dec 89 p 3

[Text] An exiled Burmese opposition group begins its daily radio broadcasts into Burma in more than ten languages starting today.

According to a weekly programme received by THE NATION, the two-hour daily broadcast will be from 8 am to 10 am (Burma Standard Time—a half-hour ahead of Bangkok time) on 41 meter band and 7.135 MHz.

The broadcast, depending on the day, will be made in Arakan, Chin, Kachin, Karen, Lahu/Wa, Mon, Pa-O, Palaung and Shan languages as well as in English and Burmese.

The various opposition groups that joined together at the end of last year as the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) will each broadcast a programme on the Voice of DAB. The broadcasting will begin today on the 41 meter band, 7.135 MHz.

The daily broadcast will cover news, commentary, interviews and music. Special religious programmes will also be presented on full-moon days.

DAB, which comprises over 20 armed Burmese ethnic and exiled Burmese groups, was set up along the Thai-Burmese border after an exodus of dissidents following the military coup in September 1988. Its prime objective is to restore democracy to Burma said an interview in Burmese.

The programme in English starts at 8.45 am, followed by a Muslim programme by ABMU (All Burma Muslim Union).

Youth Union Burma Progress Party Deregistered

BK0412142989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma] has issued Announcement No 333 on 4 December 1989—the 7th day of the waxing moon of Nadaw 1351 Burmese Era. The announcement reads:

Subject: Cancellation of the registration of the Youth Union for Burma Progress [YUBP] Party.

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma in its Announcement No 27, dated 20 October 1988, permitted the registration of the YUBP located at No 35, Inya Yeiktha Road, Mayangon Township, Yangon [Rangoon] Division, in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law.

2. The Commission hereby announces the cancellation of the registration of the YUBP with effect from 4 December 1989 in conformity with the Political Parties Registration Law and as requested by all the Central Executive Committee members of that party.

Signed: By the authority vested in me, Aye Maung, secretary

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**Malaysia****BERNAMA Carries Treaty Joint Communique**

*BK0212084589 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA
in English 0820 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Hat Yai, Dec 2 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Following is the text of a joint communique issued by the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of Malaysia and the Communist Party of Malaya to mark the signing of peace agreements Saturday [2 December 1989]:

1. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of Malaysia, and the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), consistent with their common desire for reconciliation and peace, have reached two mutual agreements, one between the Government of Malaysia and the Communist Party of Malaya, and the other between the Internal Security Operations Command Region Four of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Communist Party of Malaya to terminate all armed activities and bring peace to the entire Thai-Malaysian border region and Malaysia.

2. Former members of the disbanded armed unit led by the Communist Party of Malaya have given their pledge to Thailand and Malaysia to respect the laws of these two countries and to participate in socio-economic developments for the benefit of the people. Thailand and Malaysia will in due course allow former members of the disbanded armed unit led by the Communist Party of Malaya who are Malaysian citizens or who have become Malaysian citizens to freely participate in political activities within the framework of the Federal Constitution and the laws of Malaysia.

3. All three parties recognised that this honourable settlement will bring prosperity, stability, and security to the Thai-Malaysian border region and Malaysians.

4. The Government of Malaysia and the Communist Party of Malaya extend their heartfelt gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for its efforts in providing facilities for the holding of the tripartite peace talks and in bringing about the successful conclusion of the peace talks.

Commentary Notes End of Communists' Struggle

*BK0512111389 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The world media have felt it is a historic event, the signing of an agreement by the Malayan Communist Party [MCP] in Hat Yai in Thailand. Although two governments, namely Malaysia and Thailand are the other signatories, [passage indistinct] it rarely [words indistinct] an unconditional surrender of the Malayan

Communist Party. Several years ago, it had already ceased to be of any significance even though there was a hard core of members holding out in jungles on the Thai-Malaysian border.

It at last broke its fighting power and its credibility. In the meantime, a wholly new generation was growing up in Malaysia as citizens of a free country, enjoying democratic institutions and a high standard of living. Therefore when Chin Peng and his small group of communist believers came to Hat Yai, it was like the appearance of those who had long gone from Malaysia. The older generation of Malaysians vividly remembers the dark days of the communist insurrection in the period 1948 to 1956.

In their so-called war against British colonial rule in Malaysia, the Malayan Communist Party [words indistinct] communist terrorists resorted to violence. Many innocent Malaysian chiefs were victims of the Communists (?intent on) seizing power.

However, Malaysians of all walks of life rejected the communist ideology. The misguided life is apparent in the campaign of this ultra-fanatical way of life lately. First, many Malaysians find it difficult to accept Chin Peng [passage indistinct]. They are now forced to acknowledge the failure of their antisocial behavior. There can be no question of according legality to the communist party. Perhaps, the acceptance of defeat by the old Malayan Communist Party [MCP] has some moral respect for the Communists in other parts of Asia. The People's Republic of China, which used to give moral and material support to the MCP, should realize that the Malaysian people will never be lured by the communist ideology. Rather, the country should concentrate on providing its citizens with the basic necessities of life. Similarly, both Cambodia and Vietnam should seriously commence the work of economic development and reconstruction. They may become [words indistinct] communist societies if they do not follow the new direction for which Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are heading.

The ASEAN countries will always help out with hands of friendship. They are willing to embark on trade and a more dynamic program of investment schemes. Vietnam should seriously place its priority. Otherwise many more of its citizens will try to reach other countries [words indistinct].

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba has stated that there will be more development brought in the Malaysian sector of the northern border. The Malaysians [words indistinct] to a new era of even greater cooperation with Thailand.

The surrender of the Malayan Communist Party will inspire the Malaysian people to reach for even greater hub in the economic and social sectors. The herald of victory against communism will remind future young Malaysians that their country did overcome some serious problems in its course for a new century.

Cambodia

Commemoration of Lao National Day Reported

Leaders Greet Counterparts

BK0212091389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, have sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]; and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting head of state of the LPDR. The message noted:

We would like to extend warmest greetings to you and to the LPRP Central Committee, the SPA, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the fraternal Lao people.

The Cambodian party, government, and people know that in the past 14 years since the birth of the LPDR, the heroic Lao people, under the correct and wise leadership of the LPRP and with the comrades as their leaders, have surmounted all obstacles and scored all-around brilliant victories in the defense and construction of their motherland.

We sincerely congratulate you over these victories and regard them as common victories of our three Indochinese peoples. At the same time, we highly value the LPDR's wise policies which have improved and normalized the Lao-Chinese and Lao-Thai relations, thus creating detente in the relations among the countries in this region and across the world.

We highly value the firm development of the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries.

We would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal Lao party, government, and people who have always given sincere and timely assistance to the Cambodian revolution.

May the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two peoples of Cambodia and Laos and the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam further strengthen and develop with each passing day in the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wish you good health, long life, and new and greater success in fulfilling your noble mission for the happiness and well-being of the fraternal Lao people.

Tie Banh Greets Counterpart

BK0412030789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Text] Comrade Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia, recently conveyed a greetings message to Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the 14th Lao national day.

The message read:

Over the past 14 years, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao people and Army have strived with all-out efforts, physically and morally, to crush and eliminate the old and new colonialism and the [words indistinct] royalism and to defeat capitalists, imperialists, and other reactionary forces. At present, they continue their struggle for national construction, surging ahead toward prosperous socialism. I wish to pay high esteem to the past great achievements scored by the Lao people and Army.

May you, comrade minister, have the best of health and happiness, and every success.

Ambassador Speaks on Anniversary

BK0212084989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Interview with Lao Ambassador to Cambodia Thongsoukhoun Phounsavat by unidentified station correspondent to mark the 14th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; date, place not given—recorded in Cambodian and Lao with Cambodian translation]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Unidentified correspondent] Would you please give your impressions on the relations of solidarity and friendship between Laos and Cambodia and the solution to the Cambodian problem.

[Thongsoukhoun Phounsavat] As you know, there is a good tradition in the relations between Laos and Cambodia. In our long history, our two peoples have gone through good and bad times together, relied on each other, and provided assistance to each other in the struggle against outside enemies and aggressors and scored great all-round successes throughout.

The relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between Laos and Cambodia have constantly developed and been expanded in the new phase. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in the past more than 10 years have advanced by another step with profound significance. For example, in the political, economic, and cultural fields, and in foreign affairs, we have exchanged visits by

delegations which have further closely bound together our two countries. Our Lao people would like to express profound gratitude for the support and assistance of the Cambodian party, government, and people for the Lao party, government, and people in the past. We will do our best to build upon these relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation and make them more fruitful.

Our Lao party, government, and people have always followed the just struggle of the Cambodian people and acclaimed the successes scored by the Cambodian party, government, and people over the past more than 10 years. These all-around victories were great and firm and we consider them as our own. They have opened a new page of glory and prosperity. The living standards of the fraternal Cambodian people have been gradually consolidated and transformed. We praise and support the Cambodian people's just struggle for national independence and for a political solution to the Cambodian problem among Cambodian parties themselves. We acclaim and support Cambodia's reasonable national reconciliation policy. The Cambodian problem should be solved by Cambodia itself without outside interference and with an end to foreign aid. We denounce and firmly oppose the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime to massacre the Cambodian people again.

We congratulate the determination of the Vietnamese party and government for carrying out their proletarian internationalist mission and the decision to completely withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The Cambodian people are capable of firmly defending their beloved country themselves. We wish the fraternal Cambodian people, under the correct and astute leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party with Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin as leader, new and greater successes in the task of defending and building their beloved country. May the relations of fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and multiform cooperation between Laos and Cambodia be firm and last forever. [end recording]

Commentary Hails European Parliament's Stance

*BK0312075589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "We Acclaim the European Parliament's Stance Regarding the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Recently the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling on all members of the European Economic Community [EEC] to recognize the Government of the State of Cambodia and reiterating its resolute opposition to the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

This resolution, which was adopted by vote of the eight political parties of the European Parliament, also called on other countries to stop providing military aid to the

Cambodian opposition groups and expressed regret that the Chinese Government continues to support the Pol Pot clique politically, militarily, and economically.

This is the first time that the European Parliament has clearly displayed its stance toward the State of Cambodia—the only major force which is fighting resolutely to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to resume its massacre of the Cambodian people after this cruel and barbarous regime was toppled on 7 January 1979.

This is a most correct stance adopted by the European Parliament regarding the Cambodian problem. Now and in the future, the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique remains the fundamental key toward reaching a reasonable and fair solution to the Cambodian problem. To concretely contribute to preventing the Pol Pot clique from returning to power, first of all it is imperative to put an end to all military aid and all other kinds of support and assistance to the clique and the so-called tripartite alliance of Democratic Kampuchea.

The time has come for all views regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem to be based on the principle of respect for the Cambodian people's interests and the right to self-determination.

Regarding the Cambodian problem following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers at the end of September, the only obstacle to the restoration of peace in Cambodia is the threat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to power. This must be immediately resolved.

Prompted by this view, the European Parliament, in its resolution on Cambodia, called on EEC foreign ministers to take measures to diplomatically and militarily isolate the Pol Pot clique under the label of the tripartite coalition government at the United Nations and to persuade the United States to join in preventing the Pol Pot clique from returning to power and to turn to aid the current government in Phnom Penh.

All of this clearly attests to the prestige of the State of Cambodia which is soaring higher with each passing day in the international arena. Although some reactionary forces have been launching deceitful propaganda to distort facts about Cambodia, they have been unable to fool world public opinion.

The Cambodian people welcome this correct stance of the European Parliament defined in this resolution on Cambodia.

Station Editorial Commemorates Front Anniversary

*BK0212091789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Station editorial: "Enhance 2 December Spirit, Uphold Great National Unity for the Cause of National Defense and Construction"]

[Text] In the current stage, when the Cambodian motherland is advancing toward a high point in implementing the national reconciliation policy and when our own forces are enhancing their superiority in the political, military, and security fields in assuming the tasks of building and defending the motherland and protecting the society's achievements, this year our entire party, Armed Forces, and people are joyously welcoming the 11th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, currently the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], with great pride and confidence in our bright future.

Through the spirit of 2 December—the symbol of the bond of great national union of our entire nation—and with the vigorous and effective support and assistance given by the fraternal Vietnamese Army and people, we toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and won the historic victory on 7 January 1979.

Since national liberation, the front has constantly broadened and strengthened the organizational system and leading apparatuses at all levels in line with developments in the country.

During the past 11 years, under the correct and wise leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary party [KPRP], the KUFNCD has massively mobilized the masses to join in the fight against the enemy and surmount all obstacles in implementing the common strategic tasks and three revolutionary goals, thus contributing to bringing about all-round great achievements and pushing the Cambodian motherland toward a new historic stage.

In 1989, Cambodia's own forces have made vigorous efforts in assuming the responsibility for national defense and construction tasks, achieving praiseworthy results. For example, recently on the battlefields in Banteay Meanchey Province, we smashed thousands of enemies and captured hundreds of others. Many enemies, including a large number of army commanders, also turned themselves in to our side.

This victory has enhanced the spirit of confidence in our own forces. Our people have become even more confident in their Armed Forces and have actively taken part in rendering assistance to those at the front.

In the interior of the country, we have consolidated our militia and regional forces and established mobile units in many provinces to be in charge of defending their own localities, join in combat on the battlefield, serve as a support base for the people to attack the enemy and build forces for increasing production, and contribute to ensuring security throughout the country.

At the same time, the implementation of the resolutions of the second congress of party cadres throughout the country, the five-point policy, and the resolutions of the National Assembly's extraordinary session have greatly facilitated the implementation of the socioeconomic

tasks. In the first step of our restructuring process, these principles and policies are in accord with the wishes of the people and with the current concrete conditions in our motherland, and constitute an encouragement for us in the form of capitals, technical knowhow, and raw materials, thus bringing encouraging progress to a number of our economic establishments.

The total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers at the end of September 1989 had a great impact on international public opinion. Despite the fact that the enemies have tried hard to distort facts and slander us, the prestige of the State of Cambodia has been increasingly enhanced in the international arena. This has caused the tripartite group to become even more depressed.

Until now, we have increasingly displayed our goodwill on a genuine cease-fire to be undertaken simultaneously with United Nations supervision of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

For their part, the enemies have stubbornly demanded the establishment of a quadripartite provisional government before any cease-fire. Such a reactionary and perfidious scheme is unacceptable to us because it will only enable the genocidal regime to return to Cambodia a second time. Therefore, the fight in the 1989-90 dry season will be the biggest in the military, political, and diplomatic fields. The establishment of superior power on the battlefield in this dry season is of decisive significance, and requires all sectors and all levels to broadly stimulate propaganda and education campaigns throughout the country so that our cadres, party members, combatants, and people can clearly grasp the position of strength of Cambodia's own forces realizing that they are sufficiently capable of taking responsibility for the tasks of defending and building our motherland, and particularly the recent victories on the western battlefields.

It is imperative to enhance the resolute determination to fight against the enemies without hesitation in the face of psychological warfare and perfidious maneuvers and to continue to clearly differentiate friend from foe, enhance revolutionary vigilance, be well aware of the true nature of the maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes, and to always nurture hatred against the enemies, particularly the criminal-genocidal Pol Pot clique.

At the same time, we must expose the true opportunist nature of Sihanouk and Son Sann who have relied on the Pol Pot forces in opposing us. Particularly, we must expose the evil face of Sihanouk who has closely allied himself with the Pol Pot clique and tried to defend it. Strive to solve various immediate economic problems so as to be able to effectively serve the forefront.

The entire party and all Armed Forces and people must enhance the 2 December spirit, the powerful energy of the combined forces of the entire great national union, the close solidarity and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries,

and international solidarity in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Chairman Hun Sen Visits Banteay Srei District

*BK0112123589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Taking the opportunity of his attending a meeting held in the provincial capital of Siem Reap in late November to review last rainy season's local military situation, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, paid a visit to cadres, people, and families of fallen and disabled combatants in Banteay Srei District.

On that occasion, the comrade chairman exposed the enemies' recent malicious propaganda that they had liberated and taken full control of the Banteay Srei area. In fact, the propaganda is simply a pack of lies aimed at deceiving world opinion into further backing the traitorous actions of the Cambodian Tripartite Coalition. Moreover, the genocidal groups continue to sow disaster and to massacre people. And, in particular, Sihanouk, to date, still embraces the Pol Pot gang and wants it to slaughter our people again. Sihanouk's vociferous claim that Vietnamese troops are still in hiding behind and mixed among the Cambodian forces is unfounded.

The comrade also spoke of the full ownership of land that the state has granted to people for their agricultural production works.

In conclusion, he called on all the people to continue expanding and strengthening their high sense of responsibility for assuming the task of local defense by allowing their children to join the army in order to defend localities and to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Sar Kheng Attends Ceremony in Lvea Em District

*BK0412072589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Text] Accompanied by Comrades Major General Loy Sophat, deputy interior minister, and Major General Nhek Huon, deputy chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] General Staff, Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee, attended on 30 November the ceremony to close a military training course and to arm militia company units of Kaoh Reah and Prek Thmei communes, Lvea Em District, Kandal Province. At the same time, he also handed over the state budget of 15,000 riel and many other donations to the militia forces, families of fallen and disabled combatants, and outstanding families in the localities.

On that occasion, Comrade Sar Kheng spoke on recent events in Cambodia and, in particular, the evolution of

the situation in the wake of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia at the end of September. He also pointed out recent successes scored by our CPAF in some provinces situated in western Cambodia and, particularly, the victories achieved by our combatants in Banteay Meanchey Province where several hundred enemy elements were killed, many were captured, and a significant quantity of guns and war materiel was seized.

The comrade stressed that, at present, enemies of all stripes are experiencing heavy military defeats and are heading toward a complete collapse. They are denounced by national and international opinion for their barbarous actions endangering our people's lives and rebirth.

In conclusion, Comrade Sar Kheng urged that all militia forces upgrade their knowledge of fighting tactics and participate more vigorously in local defense to provide security and tranquillity for the people. They should become actively involved in this dry season military campaign in order to turn our Cambodian motherland into a strong and prosperous country.

Chea Sim, Nguon Nhel Address School Opening

*BK0412051589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Report on opening of a Buddhist primary school at Tuol Tumpoung Monastery in Phnom Penh on 2 December—portions recorded]

[Summary] "On the morning of 2 December at Tuol Tumpoung Monastery, the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council held a ceremony to inaugurate a Buddhist primary school under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council. Attending this ceremony were the comrade leaders of the party, state, front, and mass institutions and organizations and a large number of people and students."

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee, said:

Since the Liberation Day on 7 January 1979, the Cambodian Revolution has developed rapidly in all fields. Buddhism, which is one of our nation's cultural establishments and the long-standing religion of the Cambodian people ruined by the Pol Pot clique, has been restored, and policies and principles on religion have been successively issued. In response to the party-state policies and principles, over the past 11 years, Buddhist monks and followers have actively taken part in national construction and defense, particularly in building public and social establishments. Moreover, Buddhist monks have contributed to educating people on life-styles, good ethics, harmony, religion, and national values. In Phnom Penh, we have paid particular attention to upholding

Buddhism by creating favorable conditions for the Buddhist sector to develop in line with the policies set forth by our party and the aspiration of the Buddhist followers. In Phnom Penh, there are now 64 monasteries inhabited by a total of 262 monks. The opening of this Buddhist school is of great significance to upholding Buddhism and increasing knowledge on Buddhist ethics and principles.

"To enable this Pali school to function and develop well, on behalf of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee and in my own name, I pledge to strive to create all favorable conditions and cooperate with all students in order to make this Pali school develop according to the set targets."

In his speech, Comrade Chea Sim stressed that our party and state has decided to reopen this Buddhist primary school with an aim of expanding the freedom of religious beliefs and in response to the request of Buddhist monks and followers throughout the country who want to enhance their knowledge on the Pali language, the canons of Buddhism, and the general rules and regulations.

Comrade Chea Sim added: "Over the past 11 years, monks throughout the country have taken part in building schools, hospitals, and roads. About 70 percent of the new establishments have been built by monks with the assistance of Buddhist followers throughout the country who contributed their money for the construction." This is a contribution to upholding our society, Buddhism, and our national culture and civilization. Our Cambodian Revolution is entering a new stage, that is a stage in which fighting goes side by side with negotiation. It is also a stage in which Cambodia's own forces are assuming self-responsibility.

"The situation since 30 September 1989 is marked by the fact that the Cambodian opposition groups have launched quite a large-scale military offensive on the battlefield in Banteay Meanchey Province. Their strategy is to seize a number of provinces along the Cambodian-Thai border for use as a springboard [words indistinct]. So far, the enemies have not yet seized any district seat, but they have suffered defeats and their forces on this battlefield have been seriously beaten.

"I would like to appeal to all clergymen, Buddhist followers, and students to enhance a sense of responsibility for the battlefronts as well as the rear battlefields, for building the national society, and for the fight against the enemies in order to defend our country, our state power, and our revolutionary gains. To achieve this, all our people must take part actively and sacrifice everything in serving the battlefronts as well as in building our country, expanding our Cambodian revolutionary gains, and making our national society grow and advance rapidly in order to ensure the security for our Cambodian people and their living. It is very necessary for our youths to join the Armed Forces, and to correctly carry out their national defense duty. This is essential.

Everyone must have a duty. Every young man must fulfill his duty in serving the battlefronts.

"Once again, I would like to thank all clergymen as well as the authorities of Phnom Penh capital and Chamka Mon ward for arranging and opening this Pali school for all clergymen to study and enhance their worldly and religious knowledge and for our people's children to gain better knowledge in order to contribute to building and making our country more prosperous. I wish all clergymen, the monastery committee, Buddhist followers, distinguished guests, and students happiness, prosperity, and powerful strength in contribution to the struggle on both the forefronts and the rear battlefields and to the success of our glorious Cambodian society."

Later, Comrade Chea Sim cut the ceremonial ribbon to officially inaugurate the Buddhist primary school at this Tuol Tumpoung Monastery.

Dry Season Agricultural Production in Siem Reap

*BK0512004889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] After transplanting their rainy season rice, compatriots in a number of districts in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province with favorable geographical conditions and sufficient water for carrying out dry season rice production, such as Chikreng, Sot Nikom, Siem Reap, Puok, and Chongkal Districts and the provincial seat, have busily started dry season rice production. Due to good preparations in getting equipment, draft labor, and so on, ready for the dry season activities, the province's dry season rice production has this year been implemented on time.

By mid-November, our compatriots in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had sown over 100 hectares of various types of rice and had transplanted 85 hectares of flood-receding rice. Dry season rice production in Puok District and the provincial seat is more advanced than other districts which have areas for planting dry season rice. This dry season, Siem Reap Province plans to grow 6,000 hectares of dry season rice.

To move toward achieving the plan, the provincial agricultural service has sold our compatriots rice seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and a number of various agricultural tools. It has also dispatched experts in agronomy to various districts and communes to provide guidance on planting techniques and using seeds and fertilizers, and also to solve the difficulties and requirements that the people are facing.

In districts which do not have areas for carrying out dry season rice production, our compatriots have paid attention to promoting subsidiary crops, such as corn, various types of potatoes, beans, and all kinds of vegetables. Over 280 hectares have been planted to further stabilize family life. In the 1988-89 dry season, peasants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province planted 5,095 hectares

of dry season rice, or 85 percent of the plan, with an average yield of 1.5 tonnes per hectare.

Military Activities in Battambang Reported

BK0212083189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] Between October and the beginning of the second week of November, the Armed Forces in Ratanamondol District, Battambang Province, launched operations against the enemies, killing 18 enemy soldiers and wounding 7, and seizing 15 assorted weapons, 2 field radios, and a quantity of documents and war materiel. Militiamen in Treng, Phlov Meas, and Andaeuk Hep communes were the most outstanding among the four communes in the district.

In proselytizing work, remarkable results were also achieved. In the first 10 months of 1989, 129 misled persons, including 57 Pol Pot soldiers, surrendered in Ratanamondol District, bringing with them 62 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. People in Phlov Meas Commune persuaded the greatest number of misled persons to return.

Resistance Factions Ask About Jakarta Talks

BK0212125089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Dec 89 p 10

[Text] The three Cambodian resistance factions which accepted the invitation to attend an informal meeting in Jakarta have asked Indonesia whether Vietnam and Phnom Penh have any concession to offer at the forum.

"We would like to hear from you whether Vietnam has changed its position.

"Have you heard any indication that it will accept the peace proposal tabled by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] during the Paris Conference?" the resistance asked in a letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

CGDK also said in the letter that as far as it is concerned, "Vietnam's position has not changed."

In its peace proposal, the resistance demanded a UN role in the verification of the announced withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, and a UN peace-keeping force to be stationed in Cambodia, along with the formation of a four-party interim government pending general elections.

The demands were rejected by both the Phnom Penh regime and Vietnam which oppose UN involvement in the international control mechanism.

The CGDK, which holds the UN seat, stressed in the letter that nobody would understand how they desire peace after nearly 11 years of bloodshed.

Vietnam and Phnom Penh had earlier replied to the invitation issued by Indonesia to participate in the new

round of peace talks in Jakarta called for by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan following the deadlock in the August Paris Conference.

An analyst noted that the "vast differences" regarding the positions of Hanoi and Phnom Penh on one hand, and the resistance on the other, have brought "big trouble" to Indonesia who indicated from the start that it did not wish to host a new meeting unless progress is likely.

"Indonesia is in a difficult position, and so far Mr Alatas has not yet communicated with other ASEAN countries on the meeting," the analyst said.

Massive Shelling Reportedly Halts Khmer Rouge

BK0512142989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Bangkok, Dec 5 (AFP)—A massive barrage of over 1,000 artillery rounds fired by Phnom Penh government forces has halted a Khmer Rouge attack on a firebase in northwestern Cambodia, Thai Army sources said Tuesday. About 350 guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge 474th Division, led by Commander Sok Peap, launched an attack late Monday on government-held positions at Kop and Dong Aranh hamlets just south of Highway 5, some four kilometres (2.4 miles) east of the Thai border, said Thai Army sources stationed near the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

"Some 1,000 heavy artillery shells and tank cannon fire were heard clearly through the night in Aranyaprathet," 240 kilometres (155 miles) east of here, one Thai border source said, adding that fighting which began late Monday ended midday Tuesday. Strategic Highway 5 links Poipet to Sisophon, the government's key supply depot in northwestern Cambodia.

Kop hamlet, located adjacent to Dong Aranh village to the east, is a vital Phnom Penh government artillery position. Set up by Vietnamese troops during their occupation of Cambodia, it dominates guerrilla sanctuaries hugging the Thai border.

The Khmer Rouge advance on Kop and Dong Aranh was "repulsed by a heavy concentration of artillery fire from Po Sam Thon firebase," located on Highway 5, some two kilometres (1.2 miles) to the north, one military source said.

The sources said over 1,000 artillery shells from Po Sam Thon and Kop rained down on Khmer Rouge forces, halting their advance, and were believed to have inflicted heavy casualties among the guerrillas before they pulled back. The Khmer Rouge are the military muscle of the U.N.-recognized tripartite resistance coalition headed by former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk. They are allied with two non-communist factions in their struggle against the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Thai military sources said Phnom Penh had beefed up its 6th Division near the Thai border with some 6,000 fresh troops, which have since Saturday been deployed to clear strategic Highways 5, 69 and 59.

"The fighting was very heavy," one military source said, adding that Phnom Penh had also reinforced the front along the three highways with 15 Soviet-made T-54 tanks to spearhead a counter-offensive.

"The Khmer Rouge attack has been answered by heavy barrages of all types of heavy weapons" from the Phnom Penh forces, the source said.

Thai military sources said Thai troops were securing the Thai frontier with Cambodia against possible spill-overs of the fighting. One said it was "still not clear as to who was having the advantage in the field." "Casualties on both sides are still not known," another source said.

Meanwhile, non-communist guerrillas belonging to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) were pushed back by advancing government forces in the Ampil area in Cambodia's northwestern province of Banteay Meanchey, some 75 kilometres (46 miles) north of the provincial seat of Sisophon, Thai military sources on the border said.

Bung Ampil, about one kilometre (.6 mile) from the Thai border, is located directly opposite the Thai border village of Ban Sa-ngae, which is about 85 kilometres (52 miles) north of Aranyaprathet.

"The resistance still hold Ampil," one source said, adding that Ampil was defended by the KPNLF 801st Infantry Division, "which has over 700 strong." Elements of Phnom Penh's 6th Division were believed to have taken part in the attack on Ampil, which began on December 2, but other details are still unclear, the sources said.

On another part of the front, around the strategic village of Svay Chek, some 50 kilometres (31 miles) south of Ampil, government troops have dislodged KPNLF guerrillas from the Svay Chek area, resistance sources acknowledged.

A KPNLF officer, quoting a field report, said here Tuesday that "our forces pulled out of Svay Chek at noon today (Tuesday)." A Thai Army officer said last week that Svay Chek was one strategic position Phnom Penh forces "cannot afford to lose to the resistance forces." He said the fall of Svay Chek would "ultimately mean opening the door to Sisophon for the resistance."

Battle Activities Along Route 6 Reported

BK0212024589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] On 25 November, our Cambodian national resistance forces attacked and totally swept villages and communes of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets

along Route 6, cutting off an 18-km stretch of the route between Ta Riem in Tbeng Commune and Spean Krong in Chamna Commune of Kompong Svay District on Kompong Thom battlefield.

As a result, we destroyed five large bridges—Ma Khvak bridge which is 25 meters long; "Sapsip Kannha" bridge, 20 meters long; Krasang bridge, 15 meters long; Krong bridge, 17 meters long; and Chi Ap bridge, 20 meters long—and eight other smaller bridges. We killed 10 enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others; destroyed a battalion position, 6 company positions, 12 platoon positions, and a quantity of weapons and war materiel; and seized 21 assorted weapons, including 10 AK's, 6 SKS guns, 2 B-40's, a 60-mm mortar, an AR-15, an RPD, and a quantity of assorted ammunition and war materiel.

We also liberated San Kor township, 4 communes—Tbeng, San Kor, Damrei Slap, and Nipich communes—and 24 villages, namely Ba Kor, Tbeng Kar, Tbeng Khar, Trapeang Russei, Balang, Tang Kroch, Sari, San Kor Kar, San Kor Khar, Kbel, Krasang Kar, Krasang Khar, Kop Thlok, Sangkom, Kol Sla, Vor Yiev, Nipich Kar, Nipich Khar, Don Chhuk, Chi Ap, Thviet Kro, Roniep, Ta Riem, and Chi Nak. We freed 130 village and commune administrators and Cambodian soldiers and 50 people who were forced to serve the K-5 labor plan.

A while later, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets sent three truckloads of their forces from Kompong Thom to resist us in an area north of Ta Riem, and two other truckloads from Stoung to resist us in an area west of Spean Chrou. All these enemy forces were ambushed and forced to retreat by our forces.

NADK Issues Communique on SRV Troops 4 Dec

BK0512041589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Press communique of the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on Vietnamese reinforcements in Cambodia in November; dated 4 December]

[Text] After the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique staged the farce on its troop pullout from Cambodia and after its deceitful solemn announcement to the world that Vietnam had withdrawn all its aggressor troops from Cambodia on 26 September, the truth on the Cambodian battlefield is that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique still maintains a huge number of its aggressor troops to continue occupying Cambodia. Furthermore, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique not only refused to and did not withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia as it had solemnly announced to the world, but it also has secretly and incessantly dispatched fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to reinforce their forces on Cambodian battlefields.

The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] would like to sum up the

number of fresh Vietnamese soldiers the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique has dispatched to various battlefields throughout Cambodia in November 1989 as follows:

- Three thousands troops were sent to Battambang on 2 and 3 November; also on 3 November, 600 were dispatched to Bat Doeng and Anlung Chrey in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province.
- Between 4 and 6 November, 3,000 troops were brought through Phnom Penh to the battlefields in western Cambodia. Also on 6 November, 480 soldiers were posted to Kompong Thom provincial seat.
- On 7 November, 2,000 troops were brought to Phnom Penh; 300 were posted to Chamka Dong in Kampot District, Kampot Province.
- On 8 November, 700 soldiers were brought to Kompong Cham.
- On 13 November, 1,350 troops were posted to Tuk Meas in Kampot Province. Also on 13 November, 90 soldiers were brought to Stoeng Trang in Kompong Cham Province.
- On 15 November, 600 troops were brought to Phnom Penh. Also on 15 November, 200 soldiers were dispatched to Chhep in Preah Vihear Province and another 390 to Kompong Thom provincial seat.
- On 19 November, 300 troops were dispatched to Stoeng Trang in Kompong Cham Province.
- On 20 November, 300 soldiers were brought along Smach Road and Route 7, crossed the Tonle Bet river, and taken further west.
- On 21 November, 60 soldiers were dispatched to Kompong Chheuteal in Kompong Thom Province.
- On 24 November, 210 troops were posted to Ang Roka, Tram Kak District, Takeo Province.
- On 28 November, 450 troops were brought by sea to Thmar Sar in Koh Kong Province.

In sum, there were over 14,000 fresh Vietnamese troops sent by the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique to Cambodia in November 1989. All these fresh Vietnamese soldiers wear Vietnamese Army uniforms. Apart from these fresh Vietnamese troops, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique has also successively brought tanks, big and small artillery pieces, ammunition, and war materiel from Vietnam to Cambodia.

Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's announced unilateral troop pullout without genuine control by a UN international control organization at the end of last September was just a deceitful maneuver to dupe world opinion. The truth is that on the real battlefields, overwhelming numbers of hidden and disguised Vietnamese aggressor troops and forces continue to occupy Cambodia and cooperate with the puppet troops and engage in direct fighting with Cambodia's national resistance forces on every battlefield throughout Cambodia—particularly on the battlefields in western Cambodia, Route 10, around Battambang town, Sisophon, along the [Phnom Penh-Battambang] railway line, and the segment of Route 5 between Pursat and Battambang. This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor

clique not only has maintained overwhelming numbers of Vietnamese aggressor troops disguised and hidden in Cambodia, but has also secretly sent fresh troops to reinforce their forces on every battlefield in Cambodia, particularly in western Cambodia where this activity was successively and incessantly carried out at an increasingly hectic pace.

The old and new Vietnamese aggressor forces have the following tasks:

1. Serve as the core of the puppet army and cooperate with the latter to engage in direct fighting with Cambodia's national resistance forces on every battlefield throughout Cambodia.
2. Serve as the core group leading and overseeing puppet state authorities in villages, communes, districts, and provinces, including combined districts and combined provinces.
3. Hold and continue to control the networks carrying out spying, sabotage, and subversive activities for Vietnam and its puppets everywhere in Cambodia.

This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese clique has refused to easily give up its Indochinese federation strategy and Cambodia. Although it is facing great difficulties and successive setbacks on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia; although it is facing great problems in Vietnam itself; although it is being strongly denounced by the international community, particularly 124 countries at the recent 44th UN General Assembly; and although the world—particularly the Warsaw Pact countries in the Soviet socialist bloc—recently pressured it to solve and to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically, comprehensively, and definitively in accordance with two key points, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor clique still persists in carrying out tricky and deceitful maneuvers by striving to maintain their forces and to successively bring fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Cambodia to continue occupying Cambodia and continue implementing its Indochinese federation strategy and regional strategy.

For this reason, Cambodia's national resistance forces with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as leader clearly think that there is no other choice than to continue to further unite and cooperate with the entire Cambodian people to continue the struggle persistently both on the military and diplomatic battlefields until Vietnam, its puppets, and the Soviet Union and its accomplices agree to solve Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively in accordance with the five-point peace plan of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea; particularly in accordance with the two key points, namely:

1. Withdraw all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces—regular, disguised, and hidden—from Cambodia under the control of the UN international control organization and the supervision of all four Cambodian parties.

2. Set up a provisional and equal four-party Cambodian government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Along with this, Cambodia's national resistance forces appeal to all friendly countries near and far to continue to keep firm pressure on Vietnam—politically, economically, and diplomatically—until the Hanoi Vietnamese clique agrees to solve its war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively. Only in this way can Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia be solved justly and definitively; can Cambodia regain independence, sovereignty, peace, and security; and can countries in the region have peace, security, and stability.

[Dated] 4 December 1989

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the NADK

Sihanouk Troops Cut Sections of Route 6

BK0512061589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] The office of the general staff of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] reports that ANS combatants have attacked and cut off a stretch of National Route 6, rendering it unusable by destroying 13 bridges between Prey Pras and Kien Trayoeng in Kompong Thom Province.

This source says that ANS combatants from the 1st, 5th, and 15th Divisions cooperated in attacking and cutting many segments of National Route 6 in Kompong Thom Province on 25 November. The source says that ANS combatants retreated from Route 6 after occupying it for 24 hours.

The same source specifies that National Route 6, which is a major line for transporting material and troops of the Heng Samrin forces to reinforce and strengthen the northern region, cannot be used for many months to come.

There are still no detailed reports on losses.

Resistance Forces 'Cut Off' Bridges on Route 5

BK0312021989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] On 26 November, the Cambodian national resistance forces together with the local people attacked a steel bridge and a concrete bridge, both more than 20 meters long, near O S'aat on a stretch of Route 5 between Svay Don Kev and Thnal Bat on the Moung-Pursat battlefield. Trains and cars of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets cannot use this road. Two trains and many cars are stranded in the eastern part of Svay Don Kev.

The Vietnamese enemies and their puppets were unable to detour on this stretch of Route 5 because the road is

on high ground and is flanked by swamps. We are continuing to attack and to cut off the railroad and Route 5.

In addition to attacking and destroying bridges on this railroad and on Route 5, our national resistance forces swept and dismantled village administrations of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in a 3-km span adjacent to the railroad and Route 5. We liberated four villages, namely Tmat Pong, Tuol Ta Choeun, Sras Chiliang, and Tuol Neak Kroa in Russei Krang commune. We killed three Vietnamese-puppet soldiers and wounded six others, and seized some weapons and war materiel.

The people in this area pledge to join hands with the national resistance forces by carrying out such activities as giving information to and leading the way for the national resistance forces to continue attacking and cutting off this railroad and Route 5.

East Europe Urged To Condemn SRV 'Aggression'

BK0512084789 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Unattributed commentary: "Governments of East European Countries Which Condemn the Soviet Act of Aggression in Czechoslovakia Ought To Review Their Positions on the Vietnamese-Soviet Act of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[Text] On 30 November, the spokesman of the East German Government, for the first time, openly said that the Soviet act of aggression against Czechoslovakia in 1968 was unjust and violated the principles of respect for a sovereign state and of noninterference in its internal affairs, principles to which all states should constantly and unconditionally adhere. Earlier, the Polish and Hungarian Governments also issued statements regretting this Soviet act of aggression in Czechoslovakia. This is the first time that the people and the governments of East European countries have dared to express views opposing the Soviet Union's unjust act. This is a praiseworthy new degree of consciousness of the people in Eastern Europe.

In the light of this new development, the Cambodian people appeal to the people in Eastern Europe to reconsider their positions on the act of aggression of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Cambodia. The Cambodian people are convinced that the people and government in Eastern Europe, like those in peace-loving countries the world over, are well aware of the true nature of the Vietnamese-Soviet act of aggression: it was the result of Vietnam sending over 200,000 troops, armed with modern Soviet weapons, tanks, and artillery pieces, to invade Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, sovereign, full, and legitimate member of the United Nations.

This is an act which most barbarously and savagely violates the principles of the UN Charter and international law, particularly those relating to the respect for

independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other states and the principle of nonaggression and noninterference in other state's internal affairs. This Vietnamese-Soviet act of aggression has gone on for 11 years and has not ended yet. It has killed over 2.5 million Cambodians; more are being killed daily. Therefore, this act of aggression is more serious and more savage and barbarous than the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Thus, if the governments and people in Eastern Europe condemn the Soviet act of aggression against Czechoslovakia, they ought to condemn the act of aggression of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Cambodia as well, to stop supporting this Vietnamese-Soviet act of aggression in Cambodia, and to force Vietnam and the Soviet Union to solve and end their war of aggression in Cambodia comprehensively in accordance with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan.

Khieu Samphan Message on Thai King's Birthday

BK0512054089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Message from Khieu Samphan to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila greeting the king of Thailand's birthday; dated 2 December—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency: On behalf of the Cambodian people, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and in my own name, I would like to take part with you and the Thai people, on the glorious occasion marking the birthday of the Kingdom of Thailand's king, in expressing warmest congratulations and best wishes for his majesty's good health and longevity. May the Kingdom of Thailand always enjoy progress and glory.

We would like to once again express profound gratitude for his majesty's deeds and kindness toward the unfortunate Cambodian people who have had to flee the war and who are temporarily living on the Kingdom of Thailand's soil. The Cambodian people will always remember this deed of his majesty and the royal family.

I would like to take this opportunity to express once again profound gratitude to Your Excellency and the Kingdom of Thailand for the firm and most precious support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for their independence. This assistance and support, together with the assistance and support of the international community, have vigorously encouraged the Cambodian people to continue their struggle to achieve a solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan. The Cambodian people and the CGDK will do their best to be worthy of this assistance and support.

May the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity of the two neighboring people be further developed and

strengthened. Once again, please accept my high consideration and best wishes. May you enjoy good health and always score victories in your noble task.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 2 December 1989

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

Indonesia

Talks Begin on Restoring Relations With PRC

BK0512052589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 5 (AFP)—Indonesia and China began negotiations here Tuesday to hammer out the final details for the resumption of full diplomatic relations which have been frozen for the past 22 years. Senior officials from both countries met in the morning to discuss the agenda and adjourned the talks until the afternoon, Indonesian officials said.

Chief delegates from both countries were optimistic that the talks on the technical aspects of resumption of ties would pave the way for the opening of embassies in the each others' capitals.

"The major and principle issues have already been resolved. This time we are only discussing technical questions.... I'm sure these questions are easy to resolve," Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin said on arrival Monday as head of the first official Chinese delegation received here since 1967.

"I think there are no insurmountable difficulties," said John Louhanapessy, director general for political affairs of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

Diplomatic ties were frozen in 1967 after Indonesia accused China of complicity in a communist-backed coup attempt two years earlier. China denied the charge. President Suharto agreed in February to start negotiations after Beijing pledged not to meddle in Indonesian domestic affairs, a condition long sought by Jakarta.

Early negotiations were conducted at the United Nations but would now alternate between Jakarta and Beijing, Indonesian officials said. A Beijing meeting might not be warranted if the three-day talks fixed details on the locations of embassies, the size of embassy personnel, the citizenship of the thousands of stateless Chinese in Indonesia, and Indonesia's unpaid debt to China, according to Indonesian officials.

Indonesia was close to China in the early 1960s under the left-leaning Sukarno, the country's first president, with Beijing and the Soviet Union both supplying military and financial aid. The Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) was the second biggest communist party in Asia and close to its Chinese counterpart until it was outlawed following the coup attempt.

The World Bank puts Indonesia's cumulative debt to China at 65.3 million dollars as of the end of 1988.

'No Major Difficulties' in Talks

*BK0512051589 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 0000 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] The Indonesian and PRC chief negotiators agree that they will face no major difficulties in technical talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries. John Louhanapessy, Indonesian chief negotiator and concurrently director general for political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department, said Indonesia saw no serious problem in the technical discussions. He said problems to be discussed would include Indonesia's debts, citizenship, and the relocation of the former Chinese Embassy building.

Meanwhile, the Chinese delegation led Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin, who arrived in Jakarta yesterday, said he was confident that these problems would be easily settled because the basic problem had already been settled in Tokyo. After President Suharto and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met last February, the two sides agreed to hold technical talks in each other's capitals, with Indonesia getting the first turn.

General Try on Handling Malaysian Communists

*BK2411131989 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to continue their joint operations in eliminating the communist remnants along their common border in east Malaysia and west Kalimantan. Speaking after the 18th General Border Committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur today, Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Try Sutrisno said Indonesia will not compromise with the Communists and will make efforts to totally eliminate the remaining bandits.

Meanwhile, Malaysian Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Malaysia and Indonesia have a similar opinion in eliminating the communist threat.

Government Fully Supports President Aquino

*BK0112151889 Jakarta Domestic Service
in Indonesian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The Indonesian Government fully supports President Corazon Aquino and the Philippine Government in the face of a coup attempt launched against the legitimate government of an immediate neighbor and fellow ASEAN member country. A press release issued today by the Department of Foreign Affairs says Indonesia hopes that security and order in the Philippines will be restored immediately.

Laos

Soviet Delegates Meet Phoumi Vongvichit, Depart

*BK0512034689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [3 December], Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received at the Presidential Office a courtesy call from the Soviet military delegation led by General Konstantin Alekseyevich Kochetov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR. On this occasion, the guest and the host conversed with each other in a friendly, fraternal atmosphere.

The acting president welcomed the high-ranking Soviet military delegation's visit to Laos. He said: This visit has contributed to strengthening and developing, ever more fruitfully, the solidarity and cooperation in all respects between Laos and the Soviet Union. The two sides also exchanged views on the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world.

The Soviet military delegation ended its successful visit to our country and left for home on the morning of 4 December.

Kaysone Phomvihane Receives Message From Poland

*BK0312133089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] On 30 November, Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received a greetings message from Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on the 14th anniversary of the LPDR's national day. The message reads as follow:

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR, on behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and in my own name, I wish you all happiness and prosperity. I am convinced that the Laos-Poland friendly relations and cooperation will be further promoted, expanded, and strengthened in the future for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace in the world. I wish you and the Lao people new success.

Leaders Lay Wreaths at Memorial on National Day

*BK0312144989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the 2 December national day, this morning our party and state leaders laid wreaths at the monument of unknown combatants in Vientiane in commemoration of meritorious deeds of Lao combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the nation and people. Among the leaders who laid the wreaths at the war monument on this occasion were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member

of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, acting president of the republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administration of Vientiane municipality; Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna, alternate Political Bureau member and head of the organizing committee of the party Central Committee; Comrade Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense; and Comrade Somlat Chanthamat, secretary and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party Central Committee; along with many other comrade members of the party Central Committee, members of the Supreme People's Assembly, and members of the Council of Ministers.

After our party and state leaders laid wreaths, representatives of various mass organizations and of various ministries also took turns in laying wreaths at the monument to commemorate the meritorious deeds of the Lao combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation and people.

Chairman Nouhak Gives Assembly Session Speech

*BK0112102589 Vientiane PASASON in Lao
21 Nov 89 pp 1, 2, 3*

[Speech by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, delivered at opening ceremony of the second session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly in Vientiane on 20 November 1989]

[Text] Respected presidium of the session,
Beloved comrades, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat,
Distinguished guests,
Beloved comrade delegates:

Today we are pleased to convene the second plenary ordinary session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] as our people are striving to win the victory from harvesting crops in the first year of the implementation of the new agricultural modification policy to welcome the 14th anniversary of 2 December national day.

In the face of the victory of our people, I wish to welcome SPA members from all localities, particularly, despite traveling inconveniences, those from remote provinces who made efforts to come to this meeting in time. They have demonstrated their responsibility toward the people.

On behalf of SPA members, I hereby express wholehearted salutations to members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat for their presence here to honor this session. On this occasion, I

express my sincere gratitude to diplomats and representatives of international organizations for their time to attend and honor this session. I also express my thanks to Lao and foreign reporters, newspapers, radio and television reporters who are here to cover this important session of the SPA.

Beloved comrades,

Relying on the party and state plans and policy, we stipulated, during the recent inaugural session of the Second SPA, the functions of the SPA, and that this assembly is the body to draft the constitution and, at the same time, to establish the apparatuses of the SPA. During this session, we will begin to carry out the important tasks, for we will consider and endorse a number of draft laws which are designed to increase the efficiency of the state management. This is a significant turning point.

Over the past 14 years after the seizure of the administrative power by the people and the turning of the revolution into the new era of the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], our party and state have laid down directions, plans, and policies for the defense and construction of the country. During each stage of the process of establishment of guidance and directions, we have drawn lessons step by step and modified the method of thinking and working in accordance with realities in each period. Implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress, our party and state have, during recent years, worked out the economic, cultural, and social reforms policies and later undertook political reform. All of these have been collectively highlighted by the resolutions adopted at the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh and other sessions of the party Central Committee. Through the implementation of the reform policies, we have scored multifaceted victories in carrying out the task of national defense. We have been able to firmly defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have also scored several significant victories in economic, social, and cultural fields which has clearly testified that the multiethnic people have been united as one soul to face and overcome difficulties; achieved economic, cultural, and social advancement step by step; and registered a number of proud achievements at the initial stage.

As the result of our painstaking endeavors to overcome difficulties which derived from the subsistent natural economic foundation which was the legacy of a long historical period, we have scored significant successes in improving the multiethnic people's living conditions, both materially and spiritually. These significant successes have once again testified the tradition of combativeness and the level of political consciousness of our people and the fact that our people are capable of being the master of their own country and their aspiration for the respect and defense of the rights of citizens. This is the legitimate aspiration of our people which requires the expansion and safeguarding of the democratic rights and freedoms of our people; distinctive stipulation of

citizens' rights and obligations in their livelihood, production, circulation and distribution [of commodities], education, and participation in state affairs and so forth. At the same time, we must jointly oppose and prevent every form of self-indulgence, abuse of authority, violation of laws, and oppression of the people by corrupt cadres in localities and grass roots.

New changes in political system and intensification of social protection through law enforcement are the indispensable aspiration of the people in the new era. [previous sentence underlined] This aspiration is most justifiable. It reflects their spirit of patriotism, determination and desire to further improve and expand the popular democratic system, and the sense of national mastery. Such an aspiration has its objective background. Everyone knows that for centuries, our country's economy was a subsistent natural type of economy, and Lao society was ruled by a centralized feudal system. However, after the people have seized the power, the promulgation of laws has been slow because we do not have a constitution to be used as the state's fundamental law. However, in the past years, we could only promulgate a few laws on the formation of the SPA, Council of Ministers, and administrative committees at different levels, antinarcotic laws, and foreign investment laws. Therefore, the state has to primarily rely on directions, plans, and policies. The regulation of economic ties in society has to be based on traditions and customs which vary from locality to locality and ethnic group to ethnic group. We are now concentrating on correcting the past shortcomings. We are attentively moving from the position of social management by directions and policies toward the promulgation of laws so as to achieve social management through law enforcement. [previous sentence underlined]

It is now obvious that laws are necessary tools for the state to use to organize, improve, and build the democratic system and effectively defend and safeguard social life. It means that we must improve, expand, and maintain the popular democratic system and must march forward on the path of socialism. [previous sentence underlined] In reality, laws must be tightly linked with the state and political system before the state can designate its functions, authority and position, duties and movements of its apparatuses from the center down to localities, rights and obligations of citizens, what the people must do and what the people must not so as to defend and safeguard the new regime. In short, the task of improving, expanding, and maintaining the popular democratic system must rely on laws and the legal system so as to defend and safeguard lives and property of the people.

The promulgation of laws does not mean the unnecessary coercion of the people nor suppression of the people's democratic rights and freedoms. On the contrary, it is necessary to safeguard the democratic rights and freedoms and expand the democratic rights. What would happen if everyone could do whatever he wanted, if there were no laws to clearly designate duties, roles,

and rights of organizations and individuals regarding the socioeconomic relations, and if there were no clear regulations governing interests and responsibilities as well as punishment and fines for law violators? We would behave as we liked in a disorderly manner, if left unchecked to violate the interests of the state, and of society. The deterrent and punitive measures would enable the wrongdoers to see the adverse consequences they have caused. Eventually, in the state of confusion, the bad elements would rule and the innocent people would have to live under their influence and pressure which would cause damage to the state itself and impair the people's confidence in the new regime. The people themselves would feel the adverse consequences. Therefore, they want laws to be promulgated and used for the administration of the country.

Such an aspiration has been collectively manifested by the supportive gesture and constructive opinions rendered by offices and organizations in the center, Vientiane Municipality, and some provinces in connection with the four draft laws which were presented to them recently. In so doing, cadres and people of all strata have demonstrated their spirit of patriotism, political consciousness, and responsibility toward the state management through law enforcement which is aimed at improving, expanding, and maintaining the popular democratic system. Many of them have even expressed their desire for the state to promulgate several laws at the same time. However, their good intention does not suit the realities in our society which has not yet liberated itself from primary and subsistent economy. Over the past years, our party and state have implemented plans and policies designed for the promotion of commodity production and relations of commodity, currency, and marketing by several economic sectors. As the general cultural level of our people is still low, laws must correctly reflect realities of socioeconomic foundation and be compatible with the economic structure and cultural level of the citizens. We are unable to promulgate several laws in one day. [previous sentence underlined] We must set priorities to decide which law should be promulgated first and which should be promulgated later. We must first promulgate the laws which are necessary for the normalcy of political conditions, social peace and order, defense and safeguarding of the new regime and the people's democratic rights and freedoms, and law enforcement.

For the time being, we must first promulgate the laws which touch on fundamental problems in general to be used as the basis to determine the actual problems. In the long run, we must have a legal system. But in practice, we are merely capable of moving forward step by step because the task of improving, expanding, and maintaining the popular democratic system so as to march along the path of socialism is still new to us. The problem that has arisen now is that the establishment of a suitable form of social relations requires us to study special characteristics of the socioeconomic conditions in our country and forge ahead to work and learn lessons at the

same time. If necessary, we must repeat experiments to come to the right conclusion while selectively drawing lessons from friendly and fraternal countries.

Some people have suggested that the state should promulgate the constitution before laws because a constitution is the state's principled law. A constitution will facilitate the issuance of other laws. Laws must elucidate provisions of the constitution and ensure their enforcement. To promulgate a constitution before law is a rational logic. We also want to do so. But due to special characteristics and historic peculiarities of our country, we, like many other countries, were unable to promulgate a constitution after the formation of the new regime. Therefore, it was necessary for us to issue laws to protect society first. Should there be changes in the political and socioeconomic systems and management mechanism after a constitution has been promulgated, we will have to work out changes for the constitution and, at the same time, issue laws.

The drafting of a constitution and laws must be carried out simultaneously. Our state is now attentively drafting a constitution for the LPDR. However, as the drafting of the constitution is not yet completed, we deem it necessary to issue a number of laws which are also conducive to the drafting of the constitution.

However, some people are worrying about how to strictly enforce the draft laws. Their concern is justifiable. It is unlikely that we will be able to enforce the laws immediately after their promulgation. In fact, the promulgation of the laws is only half of the undertaking. It is important that the laws must be thoroughly introduced to society to ensure that they will be strictly enforced and yield full results. Law enforcement requires the establishment of a mechanism to coerce everyone to abide by the laws. We must improve the public prosecution and people's court systems as stipulated in the two draft laws to be deliberated during this session. Primarily these draft laws are designed to facilitate law enforcement in our country. On the other hand, we must understand that the strict and resolute enforcement of the laws can be guaranteed only when the people consciously rise up and oppose acts of violation of the laws. For this reason, after the adoption of the laws, it is necessary to attentively publicize contents of the laws to the multiethnic people of all strata in towns as well as in the countryside and mountainous areas. Only by so doing can the people be encouraged to consciously implement the laws and together join in opposing all acts of violating the laws. It is the responsibility of party cadres, administrative cadres, and mass organizations to take part in publicizing the provisions of the laws to the people. In associating with the people, members of people's councils at all levels must also be obligated to explain the provisions of the laws to the people and give suggestions to them on how to correctly implement the laws. Those cadres who take leading roles in the management work in particular must study to profoundly understand the laws of which they must act as an example in implementing. In view of the fact that our state has switched to

conducting the management through the enforcement of the laws, the SPA must fulfill its role as the supreme representative of the people and the supreme state organization of the LPDR, which has the duty of endorsing various laws and managing the enforcement of those laws.

Laws must be enforced to comprehensively serve the interests and aspirations of the people. To discuss and endorse laws to serve the interests and aspirations of the people and to effectively control the implementation of the laws among the cadres and people, members of the SPA must associate with the grass roots and with the people, go to learn about the daily life in depth, the aspirations, and the views of the people toward the law system.

Delegates to the session, the draft laws which will be discussed at this session constitute the curtain raiser for the new period of advancing toward the enactment of laws in a systematic manner. The first among the draft laws which will be debated at this session is the draft criminal law. It is a major draft law which acts as a basis for preventing and halting all wrong doings in our country in the new period.

Since the seizure of power by our people to date, many criminal offenses have been committed in our society and the state has meted out punishment against offenders accordingly. However, the verdicts meted out against the offenders in these criminal cases are primarily based on the line and policies of our party and state. This is because we have not yet enacted a clear-cut criminal law to deal with such acts of felony. Therefore, the definition of offenses and the verdicts reached against the offenders may not be very clear and precise. The levels of offenses may either be defined in a too much exaggerated or too incomplete manner and too highly or too lowly when compared to the appropriate levels of such offenses. Because the party's and state's policy on punishment against criminal offenses has not yet been translated into a criminal code, the merit and justice in reaching verdicts on many criminal cases may not be completely guaranteed and the higher levels do not have a basis for reconsidering appeals lodged by the defendants whose verdicts have been reached by the courts against them. The draft criminal law has been devised to rectify the ambiguity of the aforementioned occurrences.

The draft criminal law clearly reflects the party's and state's policy on punishment against criminal offenses. First of all, it clearly defines all categories of acts which are considered detrimental to society. All other acts which do not fall into those categories are not considered offenses. This is very important. Justice demands that all offenders must accept punishment. The level of punishment also varies in accordance with the categories of particular offenses. Clear-cut trial procedures are also spelled out. All this is the party's humane policy in meting out punishment against criminal offenders. Our state has classified particular types of offenses and

punishment by linking each offense to each punishment. The clear-cut definition of the aforementioned deeds will help us end the situation in which arbitrary verdicts may be reached on certain cases, thus obstructing justice and guiding the public into developing a misunderstanding on the [party's and state's] humane policy on reaching punishment. Therefore, it is necessary that we urgently turn the situation in which no categories of offenses and verdicts and no punishment policy are clearly defined into one in which a clear-cut policy on punishment against criminal offenses is implemented.

By enacting the criminal law, it means that we are effecting an important change which will lead us to a new situation in which just trials on criminal offenses can be worked out by the courts, thus increasing public faith in the party's and state's humane policy on punishment against criminal cases and in their capabilities to enforce laws and to maintain justice. This change will lead to the enhancement of the people's right to mastery in fighting against and opposing criminal offenses, thereby improving the relationship between the state and people in the new period.

Comrade delegates, at this session, in addition to debating on the draft criminal law, in response to important public aspirations in other areas, the SPA will also deliberate and pass two other draft laws which will become the basis for a new change of the state's procedure in conducting court trials and its inspection system.

In the past, our court trial procedure and inspection work seemed to be very simple both at the center and in the countryside. In short, the Justice Ministry's personnel concerned were simply assigned to carry out the tasks of conducting both court trials and inspection work. The tasks were not divided into three systems, namely the justice procedure system, the people's court system, and the judiciary institute system. Those tasks failed to conform to correct procedures in enforcing laws. The management of justice work is the administrative role of the Justice Ministry which is in charge of creating material foundations and conditions for local courts to carry out activities. The Justice Ministry will not participate in conducting court trials on any cases. The reaching of verdicts and the lodging of complaints are two different roles which are independent of each other. They are also independent of the justice management work. The failure to separate the three systems has resulted in causing the role of each organization to become ambiguous. The right to autonomy is the requirement called for by cadres who are engaged in conducting court trials and those who are charged with lodging complaints for court trials. The failure to separate the three systems has also caused adverse effects on the objectivity and principle of justice. Such an occurrence is tantamount to a lack of strictness in the role of conducting court trials and the role of lodging complaints.

In the new period, it requires that the courts must expand its scope by giving out verdicts on all offenses

and conflicts of all types. They must reach verdicts independently. Court trials will be conducted in accordance with the legal procedure. No other organizations are allowed to interfere in court proceedings.

In stepping up the legal work, it is necessary that an organization be set up to inspect and control the enforcement of laws by all offices, units, and individual persons and to review cases filed in the courts at various levels.

The draft law on the people's court and the draft law on the people's judiciary institute will be discussed for the first time. We must separate the trial procedure and the inspection procedure into two independent systems and create conditions for effecting a new change in the trial mechanism. We must turn the aforementioned procedures into specialized work. Both the trial and the inspection procedures are designed to ensure that the state laws will be strictly respected and that the state, public, and individual interests are protected.

At the end of this session, we will discuss and pass the draft law on the procedure in criminal cases, which deals with the regulations under which criminal cases must be processed. This draft law is closely related to the three aforementioned draft laws.

The requirement for respecting the procedures in conducting trials and in reaching verdicts is also important because it will ensure that legal proceedings have been strictly adhered to. Therefore, we are convinced that the enactment and enforcement of these laws will conform to the aspirations of and receive support from the people of all strata and tribes.

These four laws must be simultaneously enforced together for they are comprehensively interrelated with one another in the evolution of the law enforcement by the state in the future.

Respected delegates and comrades, this is the 1st time that the SPA has discussed these four draft laws together. I request that all you SPA members here clearly realize your duty by attentively studying and contributing your views to these draft laws. This means that we are fulfilling our noble task toward the nation.

I hereby declare officially opened the second plenary session of the second SPA.

Thank you.

Philippines

Makati Rebels Threaten To Kill All Americans

HK0512125389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1249 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—A rebel military officer openly threatened to "kill all Americans" Monday as he and about 400 mutineers held on to their positions in luxury hotels occupied by hundreds of foreign tourists here.

"Are you an American?" an unidentified rebel who commanded troops occupying the Hotel Intercontinental asked as foreign and local journalists were allowed for the first time inside the battle zone in the Makati financial district. A black correspondent told the officer he was, and named the news organization he represented.

"It's good you're black. We will kill all the Americans," the rebel said. The reporter laughed, then said, "don't start it here."

The U.S. Embassy said 200 Americans were among guests trapped in hotels where the rebels took sniper position since Sunday. The rebels have denounced President Corazon Aquino's decision to call on U.S. aircraft for defensive air cover as her troops routed the main force of the putschists Friday and Saturday.

'Hundreds' of Foreigners Trapped in Hotels

OW0412112189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT
4 Dec 89

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Text] Manila, Dec. 4 KYODO—Hundreds of Japanese and other foreigners were trapped in hotels and apartments in the financial district of Makati on Monday as government troops and mutineers transformed the area into a virtual battle zone. Nearly 400 rebels in the sixth attempt to topple President Corazon Aquino are hiding inside plush condominiums, with snipers positioning themselves inside high-rise buildings and indiscriminately firing on people below, officials and radio reports said.

At the Malacanang Presidential Palace, officials said they are "aware of the plight" of those trapped and they are doing "everything possible to resolve the situation in the shortest possible time while ensuring that no innocent lives are lost in the process." Officials said those trapped are "safer in the confines of the buildings as rebels snipers are shooting indiscriminately at everything that moves," adding that "evacuation at the moment only places lives unnecessarily in danger."

Jerome Weisberg, a 59-year-old guest, whose nationality is still unknown, at the Manila Peninsula Hotel, was wounded in the arm when he peered out of his room during one of the firefights, hospital attendants said. The body of a middle-aged woman believed to be an Asian was recovered outside a shopping center in the besieged zone Monday morning. The woman, who was hit by a bullet in the forehead, has been dead for at least 24 hours, hospital attendant Dionisio Pablo said.

The Japanese Embassy said 463 of its nationals are trapped inside four hotels, including the Japanese-owned hotel Nikko Manila Garden, and at the Gilarmi Apartments where the rebels have holed up since Saturday. Takeshi Hiraki, a 28-year-old Japanese tourist staying at

the Hotel Inter-Continental, said the embassy faxes bulletins to the Japanese guests periodically to keep them up to date on events.

"We're very bored here," he said. An embassy official said there are no plans to evacuate Japanese nationals.

Capt. Albert Yen, a rebel officer inside the Hotel Inter-Continental, said they are "not holding people against their will." He added that the mutineers will consider evacuating the hotel guests since rebel forces are preparing for a protracted battle.

"We have plenty of food," he said. "We will fight to the end." Lt. Col. Rafael Galvez, the leader of the mutineers, said earlier that the rebels are prepared to hold out up to a month.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos accused the mutineers of engaging in "criminal and terroristic actions," such as hostage-taking, looting of grocery stores, and stealing cars. Distraught residents called up radio stations complaining about the delay in quelling the mutiny. "What is taking them so long?" A woman caller to station DZRH cried in panic.

"We're scared. We're really, really scared," said a foreign resident in one of the apartment buildings. "What has the government done for us ... Are we going to be sitting ducks?"

Tourism Secretary Peter Garrucho said buses have been readied to ferry stranded tourists to the international airport or other hotels, but said the military has advised the department to forestall the plan until their safety can be assured. Troops from the capital command sealed off sections of the classy business center with trucks. Tension gripped the area as explosions and sporadic gunfire rang out from all directions the whole day.

Red Cross vehicles were not spared from sniper fire, as volunteers who picked up a civilian casualty along a street corner were greeted by a hail of gunfire. No one was hurt in the incident. Police said a bomb exploded at the Central Bank parking lot injuring no one but damaging three cars owned by bank employees.

Elsewhere in the bustling metropolis, life slowly returned to normal as employees reported for work and heavy traffic was reported in major thoroughfares. International flights were resumed and officials said there will be school classes, except in Makati, on Tuesday. Meanwhile, a military official said the government has uncovered a plot by the rebel soldiers to assassinate all generals loyal to the government during the coup attempt.

Brig. Gen. Oscar Florendo, chief of the Civil Relations Service, said the plot was discovered following the arrest of Sgt. Romy Aquino, whom he described as a "deep penetration agent" of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement that led the takeover bid.

Sgt. Aquino was arrested while he was inching towards Armed Forces Chief Gen. Renato de Villa with a grenade

in his hand during a press conference Sunday at the Armed Forces Headquarters.

Before dawn Monday, government troops arrested three rebel officers who led the seizure of the Villamor Air Base in Manila at the beginning of the coup early Friday. They were arrested at a military checkpoint in the village of San Agustin in Pampanga province, north of Manila, officials said.

Pampanga constabulary officials told reporters that three suspected rebels who fled from Manila after the coup was crushed were arrested in a taxi at a police checkpoint. Constabulary officials said all entrances and roads leading to northern Luzon will be sealed by nightfall to catch fleeing rebels.

In the central island of Cebu, de Villa ordered a naval blockade around the Mactan Air Base where some 250 mutineers were still holed up. He said the blockade will prevent rebel forces from getting reinforcements and supplies or escaping by sea.

Red Cross officials said at least 67 people have died and 500 others wounded since the mutiny began early Friday.

An opposition leader on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao was arrested by a constabulary intelligence unit on rebellion charges in a hotel in Cebu in central Philippines, the military said.

Reuben Canoy, leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement, was arrested by constabulary intelligence agents for declaring open support for the rebels controlling Mactan International Airport, said Lt. Col. Fritz Quinanola, constabulary spokesman in central Philippines.

Quinanola said Canoy, a former legislator during the era of the deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos, was charged with rebellion by the Cebu City Prosecutors Office. Canoy allegedly met renegade Air Force Brig. Gen. Jose Commendador, leader of the mutineers who overran Mactan Airport.

Rebels Asked To Allow Evacuation of Hotels

*HK0512014989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0120 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Message from Tourism Under Secretary Rafael Alunan]

[Text] I have a very important bulletin to give to our listeners, especially to the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] soldiers in Makati:

My message is addressed to Major Puruganan. My staff received your call with regard to the evacuation of our tourists from the Makati hotels, apartments and condominiums. Since I was not able to personally attend to your call, may I request you that you call me again at the same number so we can discuss possible arrangements for the evacuation of tourists from the area.

Once again, we appeal to your sense of humanitarianism, especially for the guests of our country. Thank you very much.

Report on Preparations To Evacuate Tourists

*HK0512040589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0235 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Report from Nolan Sison in Mobile Unit 22]

[Text] We are here in the Magallanes Center where three tourist evacuation buses are parked. Mr Restituto Aquino Jr, the president and general manager of the Metro Manila Transit Corporation [MMTC], has a message for Tourism Undersecretary Alunan. He would like to coordinate the evacuation of the tourists, since this is supposed to have started at 1000 [0200 GMT] but it is now 1035 and nothing is happening.

An official of the Department of Transportation and Communications says Undersecretary Alunan asked for the buses, and the MMTC produced about six buses—three buses for Magallanes, and three buses to go to the Makati fire department area at Ayala Extension, corner of Buendia. They are there now and are awaiting instructions from Mr Alunan for the evacuation to start.

Rebels Pledge Safe Passage to Trapped Foreigners

*OW0512040189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec. 5 KYODO—Philippine officials prepared to evacuate nearly 2,000 foreigners trapped in the Manila financial district of Makati on Tuesday as fierce gun battles between government and rebel troops entered the fifth day. Leaders of the attempted coup, the sixth and bloodiest to topple President Corazon Aquino, pledged to give safe passage to the stranded foreigners in response to appeals from the Tourism Department. Japanese and U.S. nationals living in Makati were ordered by their embassies to evacuate to safer places. There are about 2,500 Japanese nationals living in the fashionable suburb.

Red Cross officials said six persons were seriously injured when a bomb exploded near the Makati Medical Center at 6:30 a.m. Tuesday. At least 67 people have died and 500 others have been wounded since the coup attempt began early Friday.

The Makati enclave is home to numerous foreign embassies, international banks, multinational corporations, and news agencies. The area became a war zone as rebel snipers and government soldiers positioned themselves in high-class buildings after government soldiers repulsed intense attacks by rebels on the main military garrison.

Tourism Undersecretary Rafael Alunan said rebels issued a statement saying they would free foreign guests of the Hotel Inter-Continental Manila by 10 a.m. Tuesday. He said at least 1,900 tourists, including about

500 Japanese nationals, were trapped in four hotels, several condominiums and apartments in the district.

Alunan said two buses flying white flags will fetch the foreign guests of the Inter-Continental and bring them to a shopping complex near the Manila International Airport.

Red Cross officials said seven people, including a Sri Lankan and a Taiwanese, were killed in Monday's gun battles. An American national was among the 71 injured since the fighting started.

In Manila, checkpoints were set up following two explosions that rocked the capital Monday night. Four people were hit and three cars were damaged in the explosions in a downtown Chinese restaurant and the Central Bank.

Presidential guards on Monday night rushed toward the perimeter of the Malacanang Palace, the official residence of the president, following reports that a barge carrying rebel troops was heading toward the building, which is located on the banks of the Pasig River that flows out to Manila Bay.

Evacuation From Intercontinental Hotel Cleared

*HK0512044989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0350 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Live interview with Director Carreon of the National Capital Region, Department of Tourism—slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] [Anchorman] I want some clarification on the proposed evacuation of tourists from Makati hotels. How true, sir, is the report that there is already a safety pass?

[Carreon] Yes, there is, with respect to the Intercontinental. Secretary Alunan [Tourism Undersecretary] and his team are already on their way there.

[Anchorman] Actually, sir, the buses are already here at Magallanes. I think there are about six buses.

[Carreon] I think, only two buses will be made available for this particular operation at Intercon./

[Anchorman] These buses, I suppose, have proper identification, sir?

[Carreon] They will be carrying streamers of the Department of Tourism and white flags. The undersecretary and his team will be walking toward the direction of the Shell station. The buses will be empty.

[Anchorman] Was this the agreement between the two sides, sir?

[Carreon] Yes.

[Anchorman] So, the only hotel with clearance is the Intercontinental, sir?

[Carreon] Yes. /We hope that the other buildings will be considered. This will depend on the ongoing negotiations./

[Anchorman] Are there any special requests? Will they be accompanied by the media?

[Carreon] Undersecretary Alunan will be accompanied by media people.

[Anchorman] So, how many tourists do we expect from the Intercontinental?

[Carreon] There are around 260. All the registered guests there and the foreigners will be allowed, will be given a conduct pass.

[Anchorman] /And is this true irregardless of whether they are scheduled to fly immediately or not?/

[Carreon] /Irrespective. Because from there, they will be brought to the processing area./

Civilian Staff of Hotel Allowed To Evacuate

*HK0512075189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0535 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Report by Nolan Sison of Mobile Unit No 22]

[Text] [Sison] We are near the Nikko Manila Garden Hotel and the Filipino staff of this hotel are leaving. The RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] allowed the stranded civilian staff to go home.

We were able to interview one of them. What is your name?

[De la Cruz] Carmelito de la Cruz.

[Sison] What is your work in the hotel?

[De la Cruz] We are doing some renovation work.

[Sison] How are the tourists there? Why are they not coming out yet?

[De la Cruz] They were supposed to leave but they are afraid. It seems that no bus is there to meet them.

[Sison] So they were asked to return?

[De la Cruz] They were told to return to their rooms.

[Sison] They are still there?

[De la Cruz] Yes.

[Sison] Are they okay? Are any of them wounded or sick?

[De la Cruz] I was with them, and they are fine.

Radio Interviews Rebel Spokesman on Evacuation

*HK0512102389 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in Tagalog 0930 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Interview with Major Puruganan, spokesman of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, by Efren Pagarina—place not given; slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] [Pagarina] Major Puruganan, good afternoon, sir. I am Efren Pagarina with Bong Aquino. You are on the air on 702 khz, DZAS. We welcome these negotiations for a cease-fire, so that the evacuation can continue. /As far as you can tell/, what are the prospects? /Can the evacuation proceed tonight? Is there hope?/

[Puruganan] /Considering security and sabotaging activities by other forces, rather political forces,/ maybe this may proceed tomorrow. It is difficult to evacuate at night.

[Pagarina] It is not really wise to do it at night.

[Puruganan] /We do not control the area, visibility-wise./

[Pagarina] And I think there will be a brownout.

[Puruganan] Even if there is brownout, the buildings have their own generators.

[Pagarina] So, the earliest possible time for the guests to be moved will be tomorrow.

[Puruganan] Tomorrow morning. We hope this will be concluded tomorrow morning. /I think about 2,000 to 3,000 people./

[Pagarina] /Almost 2,000 people?/

[Puruganan] /More than that, I think./

[Pagarina] /Everybody is awaiting this evacuation for the sake of the guests themselves and for everybody's sake. Thank you very much for showing the cooperation of [changes thought] that is the concern of everybody at this point./ We are with you in hoping for a /peaceful solution to this conflict that we are facing./ Major Puruganan, what other problems do you think will arise once the evacuation is effected and completed.

[Puruganan] /What I am afraid of is a possible sabotage operation. You know, everybody could sabotage the evacuation by other political parties. For example: the Communist Party of the Philippine or the Moro National Liberation Front. You know, our image have been projected at that. [sentence as heard] And doing things that they are not supposed to do, to hurt the people here or the foreigners, would be disastrous. I mean, this will be blamed on us. That's why we are planning the evacuation to be very secured, not only for the benefit of the foreigners but for the benefit of the whole country./

Cebu Rebels Reported To Choose Death Option

*HK0412145789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1438 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Report by Connie Mendoza from the Monitoring Center]

[Text] We have just received a report from some television stations with a relay station in Cebu City.

Brigadier General Jose Commendador now holed up at the Mactan International Airport [as heard] has refused to lay down his arms, adding that he would hold the air base and choose the death option. Unfortunately, I was unable to get details of the four conditions they have set.

As we all know, Lapu Lapu is occupied by the rebels while Mactan Bridge is in the hands of government troops. They are reportedly waiting for an emissary from Manila in the person of Customs Commissioner Salvador Mison.

Meanwhile, we have another important report: Twelve Huey pilots and five fixed wing pilots inside Mactan International Airport have defected to the government side. The pilots have returned to the Visayas Command under Brigadier General Renato Palma. So, even though the rebels have the aircraft they do not have pilots.

At the same time, General Palma has set a deadline of midnight for Commendador and his men to turn themselves in. We also learned that Cardinal Vidal is negotiating for both sides and has asked the rebels to put an end to the confrontation.

Aquino's 4 Dec Activities, Meetings Reported

*HK0412160789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 1538 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Summary of President Corazon Aquino's activities on 4 December 1989 by Dick Sintiongco reporting from Malacanang Palace]

[Excerpts] President Aquino met earlier today with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to discuss the coming exploratory talks with the United States on the military bases issue. The talks cannot be postponed as no date has been set yet.

After her meeting with Manglapus, the president then met with congressional leaders House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr and Senate President Jovito Salonga. At the same meeting, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa gave an update and briefing on the current situation.

Then the president met with ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps who reiterated their governments's support for the Aquino administration and condemnation of this sixth coup attempt against the government.

Malacanang also closely monitored the shooting in Makati earlier and issued an assurance to residents there, saying that the government was well aware of their predicament and was doing everything to resolve the situation as soon as possible. It also reaffirmed the government's determination to avoid losses of life and urged residents to stay indoors as rebel soldiers continue to shoot at moving objects. Malacanang continued that any evacuation attempt at this time would further endanger the residents' lives.

The president also met with leaders of the City Mayors' League, Metro Manila Mayors' League, and the Provincial Governors' League, as well as the League of LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] Mayors. The various organizations expressed their support for the Aquino government and condemnation of the latest coup attempt in a statement. They also urged Congress to initiate impeachment proceedings against Vice President Salvador Laurel, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo, and the so-called fence-sitter General Alejandro Galido. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos denied accusations of U.S. intervention, reiterating that the only U.S. assistance provided was the flyover by two Phantom jets in the vicinity of Malacanang, originally considered as restricted space, on the first day of the coup attempt. Ramos stressed that Filipino pilots were

the ones responsible for the assault on Sangley Point where Tora Tora planes used to strafe Malacanang, Camp Aguinaldo, and Camp Crame were based.

Ramos added that the F-5 jets of the Philippine Air Force were unable to retaliate against the Tora Tora planes which assaulted Malacanang and Channel 4. He called the Filipino pilot who flew the Philippine Air Force F-5 jet and destroyed the fuel depot at Sangley Point a hero.

Ramos, Cabinet Secretaries Meet, Discuss Options

HK0412161389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1557 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos briefed cabinet secretaries on ways to subdue the rebels occupying high buildings in Makati and the Mactan Air Base in Cebu. He also sought recommendations and proposals from the Cabinet officials in order to resolve the issue without bloodshed.

Ramos also stressed the need for effective coordination among department heads in order to end the current crisis which has resulted in the death of almost 1,000 civilians and soldiers.

Ramos reiterated that the military has crushed the sixth coup attempt against the government mounted by disgruntled military men after 3 days of bloody fighting. Fighting between government troopers and rebel soldiers is still going on in Makati and Cebu where some 500 rebel soldiers have refused to surrender. Ramos stressed the need for civilian support in order to obtain sufficient information under such circumstances.

Meanwhile, Police Major General Alfredo Lim, superintendent of the Western Police District, was appointed as security chief of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport and personal representative of the president. Lim met with airport manager Ed Carrasco and presented to him the memorandum order from the office of the president. The order gives Lim responsibility over management operation of the airport, including the customs district, commission on immigration and deportation, and airport security command. Lim's assignment coincided with the opening of the airport and the ensuing confusion there caused by the heavy air traffic. [passage omitted]

Congressmen Appeal to Aquino for Reforms

HK0412235189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] Both majority and opposition leaders in Congress called on President Aquino to institute reforms in the political and military establishments in the wake of the aborted putsch. This developed as the House resumed its session with various resolutions commending government troopers who stood solidly for the constitutional

government. The congressmen also unanimously expressed their unwavering support to President Aquino.

In a speech opening the session, Mitra, however, said the worst is not yet over for the government, which has been confronted by six coup attempts in the past. He warned that unless the government starts out in new directions its credibility would suffer.

In a privilege speech, Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco stressed that [words indistinct] support Mrs Aquino, they will not stop calling for reforms. He decried the lack of political resolve to address problems like transportation, electricity, and the rising prices of commodities. Cuenco called for a quick punishment of the rebel soldiers whom he branded as terrorists and criminals. The Cebu solon also proposed that each congressman contribute 1,000 pesos each to loyalists soldiers who perished in battle.

Ramos Interviewed on U.S. Military Assistance

HK0512023389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0030 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Interview with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos after meeting with President Aquino in Malacanang on 4 December—place not given—recorded in English; slant-lines indicate passages in Tagalog]

[Text] [Ramos] [in progress] ... Camp Crame. We'll give you the other names later on.

[Reporter] Sir, [words indistinct] when the U.S. agreed to provide air cover to the...

[Ramos, interrupting] No, I'm going to give you a copy of my report intended for Ambassador Pelaez coursed through the defense attache in Washington, Brigadier General Arturo Castro, yesterday morning. I will read to you the pertinent portion of this: Except for the flybys made by two U.S. Phantom jet aircraft that morning and afternoon of Friday, December 1st, 1989, there is no other involvement by U.S. forces in R.P. [Republic of the Philippines] government's efforts to completely defeat the rebel forces. The matter of the probable evacuation of President Aquino by a U.S. helicopter to a U.S. warship, which appeared in the WASHINGTON POST article dated 2 December 89, has never been discussed. And there are some other portions of the report which I will give to one of you [words indistinct].

[Reporter] You requested a greater degree of involvement by the U.S.?

[Ramos] Now, the thing, the way the thing worked was that the U.S. ambassador here offered to President Aquino U.S. assistance. Now, I think this was in very general terms. So the president said why don't you discuss that with Secretary Ramos. Now after that, Ambassador Platt called me, and to tell you frankly I was a little surprised about this voluntary offer on the part of the U.S. government to provide us assistance. Because

/you know, I was involved in the February people power revolution in 1986./ We did not ask for assistance, those of us who were in the front lines. I went through the GMA 7 in January 1987, and especially the August 87 coup attempt which was the biggest as of that time, and we asked for because we did not feel that we needed any U.S. assistance. Okay?

[Reporter] When was the offer made, sir? What date and time?

[Ramos] It is here, okay? Now, anyway, when that thing was offered voluntarily on the part of the U.S., we ended up talking about persuasion flights or flybys, meaning psychological in nature without pushing or pulling the trigger. No bullet, no combat action, no violence, no combat involved. I, with the clearance of the president, later on I asked for this persuasion flight—not just because Malacanang, Channel 4, or Crame were under attack. But there was a bigger picture involved here. And that was the possibility of rebel aircraft coming from Mindanao, Davao, Cagayan de Oro, Palawan, and Cebu. At that stage the situation was very, very fluid. The headquarters of the Philippine Air Force was also half immobile in the sense that our two [words indistinct] helicopter wing had been immobilized. And the sizeable elements of our 15th Strike Wing, meaning the Tora-Tora's and the Sikorsky gunships in Sangley, had been in fact taken by the rebels.

And so how do we interdict the possibility now of additional rebel aircraft coming from this part to join the [changes thought], say here in Manila. Well, /our missions were overburdened/ to fight the 5th Fighter Wing. I have said over and over again that our fighter capabilities are very, very backward, obsolete, because we are flying planes that are older than the pilots flying these planes. So in a moment of crisis, I wanted to make sure that the republic would still be defended properly by guaranteeing. /I wanted to make sure that those rebels in south will not be able to reinforce their comrades in Manila—insurance, okay?/

Now I want to clarify one thing. The airplanes that did all of the fighting, the air striking, the strafing, the support of the ground operations, were all done by Philippine Air Force planes. And none of these fantasies by some members of the media, not you ladies and gentlemen, about American pilots flying F-5 airplanes, participating in this crisis, they are totally incorrect. Only Philippine Air Force planes, mostly F-5's and Huey helicopters, manned by Philippine pilots under the Philippine Air Force flew these missions. I'll give you very incontrovertible evidence, the attack on Sangley Air Base, after the attack here in Manila, at Malacanang, Channel 4, and Crame. One reason why those F-5's could not attack the Tora-Tora's flying around the air base—because of their very high performance capabilities, they would have created more damage in strafing other [words indistinct] because Tora-Tora's were flying at a very low altitude, almost hugging the tree tops which the F-5's cannot do. The F-5 performs up there at

20,000, 40,000 meters [as heard], not 200, 300 feet. It will just crash. So what they did was to chase away the Tora-Tora's—away from this very highly built up area and wait for those planes to land, including the Sikorsky and hit them when they were on the ground.

In fact those two F-5's of ours led by Major Danilo Atienza, the squadron commander of the 6th Fighter Wing, who volunteered for this mission by the way, even attacked the fuel depot of the 15th Strike Wing in Sangley, and he hit. But unfortunately he could not pull out of that last strike and he got killed. So that is the evidence on the ground of who did it in Sangley—a crashed F-5 plane of the Philippine Air Force 5th Fighter Wing and a dead pilot, Major Danny Atienza. So why is there still so much total speculation about who did it? I think we should appreciate and I hope the media will report this, is that we should treat Major Atienza as a hero instead of denigrating his accomplishment by introducing so many fantastic and wild speculations which have no basis in the truth.

[Reporter] Sir, did the president make a formal request?

[Ramos] No. It was offered voluntarily. Here, you may have this. Does that mean that you are requesting it?

[Reporter] No. [passage indistinct]

[Ramos] No, I am not saying that. We are making sure, because just to match what's at stake. You know, you are playing something where so many things are unknown, imponderable. But yet the stakes are so high. It could be the survival of the republic. So what is a commander, like General de Villa, what is a secretary of national defense like me going to do? We are not magicians, we are not soothsayers who can look into the future. So let's ask for one, or let's arrange for one guaranteed that maybe will enhance our chances for success. That's it.

Rebel Soldiers Break Up Into 'Hit Squads'

HK0512025389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 5 Dec 89 pp 1, 4

["GLOBE Exclusive"]

[Text] Rebel soldiers who failed to join their companions in Metro Manila during the four-day foiled coup attempt have broken up into "hit squads" to go after selected targets, including "foreign aggressors." A rebel spokesman who identified himself only as "258" said yesterday that although the group lost militarily, "in the eventual tally, we won (because) we have shown the true colors of Corazon Cojuangco Aquino and her followers ... their deception has been exposed."

The members of the "hit squads" will be those from military units that failed to link up with their companions in Metro Manila during the coup attempt. Rebels remaining in Metro Manila, the spokesman said, have been ordered to extricate themselves from positions surrounded by government forces for "consolidation in certain areas." An estimated 5,000 officers and men who

joined the rebel soldiers remain unaccounted for. The rest have surrendered or were captured; others lie wounded in hospitals.

A statement sent to the GLOBE by the Reformist Forces, the name which the rebels have adopted for themselves, said that "with what we have done, the government deception (has been) unmasked."

The statement read: "The people in government, including President Aquino, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen. Renato S. de Villa and other ranking officials sold out to the United States just to stay in power. They willingly sold the Filipino people."

At the height of the rebellion last Friday, President Aquino asked for, and was given, U.S. military support to suppress the rebels who had captured air superiority at the time. The U.S. sent Phantom F-4 jets to provide air cover to government forces sent to counter attack rebel concentrations.

Soldiers on both sides who "stood up and acted on what they believe in" should be commended and congratulated, the statement continued. "The action was another occasion to show the people that the soldier would act according to what he believes in ... for the people."

"We fully regret the violence and bloodshed, but then, if the situation calls for us to be divided first in order to be united so be it," the statement said.

On people in government, the statement said that "while everybody claims that they are doing things for the people, their actions are to the contrary. We did what was supposed to be done to awaken them to the realities. Many of them would like to equate the action with material losses and missed opportunities, but it is only they who lost, not the suffering Filipino people."

The action, it is hoped, "would change the profit-oriented mentality of big business and make it realize its social responsibilities," the statement read. "Churchmen should realize that their spiritual responsibility over their flocks must be coupled with social responsibility. Since time immemorial, the people (have been) taught that subservience is similar to righteousness. It is not enough to condemn what is wrong, we have to fight for what is right."

Warning the United States against further intervention, the Reformist Forces said: "Never again shall the Filipino be hostages to foreign might. The Filipino has (his) own mind with the Philippine interest in the highest priority. It may seem that the fight is over because military operations have stopped, but the real fight has just begun. Now that the true color and deception (of the people in the government) have been exposed."

Cease-Fire in Cebu; Radio Stations Ordered Closed

*HK0512034789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] A cease-fire is in effect in Mactan Air Base where rebels soldiers are holding out. Earlier, Visayas Command Chief Renato Palma gave the leader of the rebels, Air Force Brigadier General Jose Comendador, until midnight last night to surrender. Meanwhile, some rebel soldiers who have surrendered reported that they were pushed by their officers into joining the coup attempt. They said that their commanding officers ordered them to prepare their things to join a convoy headed for Metro Manila to man vital government installations. The rebels who surrendered claim they did not know they were going to be used for the planned coup. Those who surrendered, numbering 1,000, were picked up by military trucks from the military training school in Fort Magsaysay, Laur, Nueva Ecija. They are now in the same camp, undergoing a special training course.

Meanwhile, the government has ordered the closure of two radio stations for having broadcast propaganda in favor of the rebels. The radio stations ordered closed are DZEC in Metro Manila, owned by the Eagle Broadcasting Corporation, and DYLA in Cebu, owned by the Visayas-Mindanao Confederation of Trade Unions. National Telecommunications Acting Commissioner Josefina Lichauco ordered the closure of DZEC on Sunday night because of their broadcasts of rebel propaganda on Friday and Saturday. Authorities say many other stations in Metro Manila and Cebu may also be closed down this week for having made broadcasts against the government.

Honasan Headquartered in Makati Twin Towers

*HK0512051789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] Top military officials believe that renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan is in Makati. According to PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary—Integrated National Police] Major General Ramon Montano, Honasan has been giving orders to the rebel soldiers occupying the Twin Towers complex in Ayala Avenue, Makati. It is estimated that Gringo has 200 men spread about the various buildings in Makati, especially in Ayala Avenue, Makati Avenue and Paseo de Roxas. Gen Montano also said that although the leaders of the rebel soldiers in Makati are known to be Lieutenant Rafael Galvez and Major Abraham Puruganan, Gringo is giving the orders. He is believed to be holed up at the Twin Towers.

Cagayan Governor Faces Probe for Supporting Coup

*HK0512045989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] Cagayan Governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo has until today to clarify his reported support for the aborted coup d'etat. Local government Secretary Luis Santos has ordered Aguinaldo to explain his side and to say why he

should not be removed from his post because of his disloyalty to the government. In a radio interview last Friday, Gov Aguinaldo said he supported the coup. Aguinaldo, who is a former Constabulary colonel connected with the reform the Armed Forces Movement, promised during the interview that he would be sending guns and ammunition to the rebel soldiers in Manila. Secretary Santos said his department would carry out an investigation to prove Aquinaldo's disloyalty.

Coup Death Toll Now 71; Over 500 Wounded

*HK0512052189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] The death toll has risen to 71 and over 500 have been wounded in the aborted coup d'etat and during the present turmoil. The latest person killed expired during a bomb explosion outside a Makati hospital. Eight others were injured during the explosion which took place a few moments ago. The casualty figures were released by the Philippine National Red Cross.

Imposition of Martial Law Reportedly Considered

*HK0512045489 Hong Kong Commercial Radio
in English 0430 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] The Philippine Government is considering declaring martial law in Metro Manila in a bid to end a military rebellion. But opposition senator and former defense secretary Juan Ponce Enrile says the Aquino administration is taking a big gamble. Ronnie Nathaniels reports:

[Begin recording] Enrile warned that if martial law is declared, it will further rupture the country and cause fragmentation. The opposition senator said the declaration of martial law in Metro Manila will not be able to stop the military rebellion, which he claims has engulfed the entire country from Zamboanga in the south, all the way to the northern Philippines. Enrile also assailed American military intervention in the conflict and said it is time to kick the U.S. bases out of the country.

In the meantime, the U.S. Embassy has advised Americans in the posh business and residential district of Makati to remain in their present location because of sporadic fighting and withdrew an earlier advisory for U.S. citizens to move out of the area.

This is Ronnie Nathaniels in Manila for Commercial Radio News Hong Kong. [end recording]

'Absolutely No Plan To Introduce Martial Law'

*HK0512084189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus denied Tuesday that President Corazon Aquino was contemplating martial law to quell rebel troops entrenched in the financial district and a major air base in the central Philippines.

"There is absolutely no plan to introduce martial law into any part of the country," he told a news conference.

House Speaker Opposes Imposition of Martial Law

*HK0512092189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] House Speaker Ramon Mitra announced that he will not recommend the imposition of emergency measures or martial law in metro Manila and other parts of the country, adding that the situation in the country is now normal. He stressed that the 3-day coup d'etat has been successfully quashed and that there is no need to declare martial law.

According to Mitra, what is happening in Makati, Davao, Cebu, and parts of Quezon City is merely the end of the foiled coup attempt. However, he said that most members of the Lower House approve and support actions taken by President Aquino to resolve the current crisis in the country.

Aquino Says She Will Not Declare Martial Law

*HK0512100389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0923 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Live report from Gabby Salcedo at Malacanang Palace]

[Text] President Aquino announced that she does not intend to declare martial law because she already has sufficient authority to deal with the current crisis. The president made the announcement after approving the implementation of price controls on basic commodities until the end of December in view of the present situation.

In another development, the president said that she will create an independent presidential commission to investigate who is responsible for the coup d'etat and that appropriate punishments will be imposed on those behind the coup attempt based on the evidence gathered by the independent presidential commission. The president said she alone made the decision to create the commission, adding that the Senate president had agreed not to proceed with a separate investigation by the Senate, to pave the way for the investigation by the presidential commission.

The president refused to give details on the ongoing developments in Makati for security reasons.

New People's Army Attacks Quezon Military Camps

*HK0512052589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0430 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Report by Benjie Digalicia from Marinduque]

[Text] [Digalicia] A group of New People's Army [NPA] rebels have attacked two towns in Quezon. This occurred at the height of fighting between the rebel soldiers and government troops. The NPA took advantage of the

situation and launched attacks on military camps based in Bondoc Peninsula in Quezon Province. According to reports, many were killed on the military side. The NPA burned a camp in Macalelon town. Before this, it was reported that about 100 NPA rebels launched another attack on another military camp. Colonel Wycoco, the Quezon provincial commander, immediately dispatched reinforcement forces to the area.

[Anchorman] Benjie, could you repeat what camp was burned.

[Digalicia] A camp of the Philippine Army.

[Anchorman] Where is this camp situated?

[Digalicia] Catanauan, Quezon. And another in General Luna. We also learned that these belonged to the Philippine Constabulary [PC] and Philippine Army.

[Anchorman] How many were killed and wounded?

[Digalicia] Seven soldiers were killed and one wounded. We don't know the number of casualties on the rebels' side.

[Anchorman] Benjie, another clarification. You said that barangay Macalelon was burned?

[Digalicia] No. It was a Philippine Army Camp located at Macalelon town [as heard] in Quezon.

[Anchorman] Was the attack on Catanauan a separate incident?

[Digalicia] Yes. These are separate incidents.

[Anchorman] So, these are two encounters which were simultaneously launched?

[Digalicia] Yes. These occurred at the height of fighting in Metro Manila.

[Anchorman] Are these two places within the Southern Luzon Command [Southcom]?

[Digalicia] Yes. The 234th PC Company in Catanauan, Quezon, and the Philippine Army camp are within the Southcom.

Foreign Envoys Ask Sin To Mediate Cease-Fire

HK0512061389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Foreign ambassadors appealed to the government and rebel soldiers to observe a cease-fire to give way for thousands of civilians and foreigners caught in the crossfire. They asked Cardinal Sin to mediate for a cease-fire agreement.

Rebel Troops Occupy West German Embassy

HK0512050689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Manila, Dec 4 (AFP)—Rebel troops held the West German Embassy in Manila's Makati district Tuesday, as other embassies in the rebel fire zone ordered staff to leave for safer areas, diplomats said.

Diplomatic sources said they expected government forces to take the offensive soon after having failed to wear the rebels down and get them to surrender.

The estimated 300-500 rebels, remnants of a 5,000-strong force which launched a coup bid against President Corazon Aquino five days ago, controlled a dozen hotels, condominiums and high-rises in the financial district. Officials and diplomats said earlier that the rebels had agreed to the evacuation of some 1,900 foreigners—both tourists and residents—trapped in the district, but diplomatic sources said the situation was unclear.

A Malaysian Embassy official said some tourists had been allowed to leave one of the five hotels held, but that negotiations had stalled elsewhere over rebel conditions for a ceasefire. No details were available. Most embassies advised their nationals in the danger zone to stay indoors while the Japanese Embassy circulated a notice advising nationals to "get out of the Makati area."

Japanese mission official Koichi Misuzhima said there were approximately 2,600 Japanese residents in Manila and its suburbs, "a considerable number" of them in Makati.

West German Ambassador Peter Scholz confirmed by telephone that 13 rebel soldiers had entered the Solidbank building housing the embassy early Tuesday. Four West German and six Filipino staff members were evacuated on the advice of the Philippine Government, Mr. Scholz told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Laurel Calls for Leadership's Resignation

HK0512065589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0625 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Faxed statement from Vice President Salvador Laurel dated 5 December 1989, read by spokesman Ike Gutierrez—in English]

[Text] Beloved countrymen, I return home pained at the sight of Filipinos fighting and killing brother Filipinos, exposing to the world the deepest division in our [word indistinct] society.

We must now awaken to the stark realities that have brought about this fratricidal conflict. We must now be honest with ourselves and be ready to make any personal sacrifice in order to save democracy and restore law and order in our land, for many lives have already been lost.

I, therefore, reiterate my proposal that the president and the vice president, together with the entire Congress, resign and that we hold general elections in order to obtain a fresh mandate.

For this purpose, I am offering to serve in any capacity to bring about a ceasefire agreement and an earnest dialogue between government and rebel forces.

I call upon every Filipino, irrespective of political belief, to help in this crucial effort. This may well be our last chance to avert a civil war.

Signed, Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

Laurel Denies Charges of Supporting Coup

HK0512071689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT
5 Dec 89

[By Iain Simpson]

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 5 (AFP)—Philippine Vice President and opposition leader Salvador Laurel, accused of backing a rebel coup, has offered to mediate between rebels and the government of his arch-rival President Corazon Aquino. Mr Laurel, stranded here since Friday, said he still opposed the president but rejected charges that he backed the five-day old armed revolt and vowed to return home to clear his name.

Speaking in his plush Peninsula Hotel suite before leaving for a flight to Manila later Tuesday, where he may face arrest, he denied any involvement in the coup against Mrs Aquino or links to its leaders. But he said in an interview he "cannot condemn the announced cause of the rebels, which is to fight for a good government." He said he had made no attempt to contact the coup leaders, adding "I have never been linked in all my life to any coup."

"I'm not afraid to be charged. I'm willing to defend myself," he said, referring to a statement Monday by provincial governors and city mayors in the Philippines which called for his impeachment. He said he had been trying to telephone Mrs Aquino to offer to mediate between the government and the rebels but had so far failed to contact her.

"I want to talk to her, and find out how I can help," he said. "Perhaps I can bring about a dialogue to help end this killing."

He said he would return to Manila on a Philippines Airlines flight due to leave the British colony at 5:40 p.m. (0940 GMT) for the two-hour flight.

Mr Laurel, who split from Mrs Aquino in 1987 and has opposed her since, said "I am not wavering" in supporting the government, adding "I am the Vice President, sworn to uphold the constitution." He was responding to allegations that he was behind the coup attempt, particularly a statement Monday by provincial governors and city mayors in the Philippines which accused him of having "aided and abetted" the coup plotters.

"There is talk I'll be arrested (but) I'm going home," Mr Laurel added, referring to reports that he would be seized on his arrival in Manila. He emphasised that he opposed Mrs Aquino's government, but did not support its violent overthrow and "would not serve" in any military junta resulting from a successful coup. He said major splits had emerged between him and Mrs Aquino, alleging that "she just wants to make popular decisions."

Asked how the government should resolve the latest conflict, he said, "I should like to see the situation first. That is why I am going." However, he went on to say, "I

think I can bring the two parties together" in an attempt to end the coup bid which has raged since Friday.

He denied any knowledge of those behind the coup attempt, but said "I don't believe Enrile or Doding (Mrs Aquino's estranged cousin and former Marcos ally Eduardo Cojuangco) could be involved."

Mr Laurel said he was suspicious of official claims that the coup had been defeated. "The government says the coup is crushed, but businessmen wonder why they can't move around" in the Makati financial district. Mr Laurel defended his decision not to return to Manila when the Ninoy Aquino International Airport was reopened Monday, saying his personal military aide had advised him that it would be dangerous for him to go back.

"We understand there is a whole battalion of rebel troops—one thousand men—holed up in Makati," he said, adding that the rebels were sniping at government forces from the rooftops of Makati's numerous tower blocks.

Mr Laurel also repeated his attack on Mrs Aquino for requesting U.S. intervention and said he thought this would seriously undermine the Philippine government's position in upcoming talks on U.S. military bases in the country. He said it was a mistake for the United States to become involved in "the internal affairs" of the Philippines and "the U.S. should now weigh the consequences of its decision to get involved" in the fighting.

"When you get involved, you contribute to the violence and violence begets violence," he added. Mrs Aquino is now "seen to be beholden to the U.S.," he said, "how can she now say no to the U.S.?" in negotiations on the bases.

Throughout the interview, Mr Laurel insisted that he and his Nacionalista Party were "committed to peaceful, non-violent means" to defeat the Aquino government and repeated several times his condemnation of the rebels for "resorting to violent means."

"The problem for the nation now is to end this fighting and killing," he said, adding, "the matter (should) be resolved by the ballot, not the bullet." He said his party is Mrs Aquino's loyal opposition, and said, "dissent should not be confused with dissidence, nor any opposition (seen) as subversive."

Honasan Statement Demands Aquino's Resignation

HK0512065489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT
5 Dec 89

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—Rebel forces leader Gregorio Honasan demanded the resignation of President Corazon Aquino Tuesday and sought popular support for the five-day-old military uprising against her government.

In a statement released to the press here, dismissed army colonel Honasan asked for the understanding of his country's people in the rebels' takeover of Manila's Makati financial district.

"We would like to emphasize that what we are doing is for the good of all the Filipino people for the longer term. Once again we appeal to our people for calm, sobriety and support," he said.

"We dare this government to resign, leaving behind them their selfish personal interests which in the first place have brought about this crisis and which have forced us to act in the extreme to once and for all force a decision from government," he added.

Some 300-500 rebels, remnants of a 5,000-strong force which launched a coup bid five days ago, were holed up in a dozen high-rise buildings in Makati, where they exchanged sporadic gunfire with government troops.

Roundup on Situations in Manila, Cebu Areas

HK0512073589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 5 Dec 89

[By Michele Cooper]

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—Sporadic bursts of gunfire shattered the eerie silence Tuesday in Makati, Manila's normally-bustling financial district, as rebel troops held fast to a dozen high-rise buildings they occupied on Saturday. The area was declared a "war zone" as government forces on the ground exchanged heavy arms fire with the rebels, who used the advantage of positions on the upper floors against the superior numbers of government troops.

Tourism Undersecretary Rafael Alunan said Tuesday that the shooting had stalled the planned evacuation of some 2,000 guests from four luxury hotels occupied by the rebels. The estimated 300-500 rebels were remnants of a 5,000-strong force which launched a coup bid against President Corazon Aquino five days ago. The main force was put down by Sunday, but pockets of fierce resistance remained in Makati and at Mactan island air base in central Cebu Province.

Elsewhere in Manila, the situation appeared normal, with shops and offices open although traffic was reduced. Clients packed bank branches that remained open, and automatic teller machines were shut down for lack of cash. In Manila and the suburbs, schools remained closed indefinitely.

Offices, banks and business establishments were shuttered in central Makati, which includes upper-class enclaves for wealthy Filipinos and foreigners. Government forces checked identities and inspected vehicles entering the area. One of the enclaves, Urdaneta village, was ordered evacuated early Tuesday.

West German Ambassador Peter Scholz said his embassy was evacuated after 13 rebel soldiers invaded

the Solidbank building where it was located early Tuesday. Other embassies in the vicinity were closed and staff evacuated to safer areas, diplomats contacted by telephone said.

Foreign governments and embassies, including the United States, Australia and Japan, advised their nationals to get out of the danger zone if possible, or to stay indoors. At least one foreigner has died and two have been wounded since the Makati takeover began, Red Cross and hospital sources said.

Five buses flying white flags and clearly labeled for tourist evacuations were on standby about 500 meters (yards) from the first hotel to be cleared. Both hotel guests and residents in nearby condominiums were to be evacuated.

Manila international airport, which reopened only Monday, was jammed with arriving and departing passengers who had been stranded during the coup bid.

Unconfirmed radio reports said the leader of the coup bid, dismissed Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan, could be in one of the luxury condominiums in Makati.

Earlier, a young girl was killed and nine people were wounded in an explosion in Makati, bringing the casualty toll in the uprising to at least 71 dead and some 520 wounded, many of them civilians. The blast ripped through a cluster of wooden shacks and eateries next to the Makati Medical Center hospital, across the street from a temporary government command post. It was the third explosion in the capital in 16 hours.

A bomb exploded in the tourist district some 300 meters (yards) from the heavily-guarded U.S. Embassy in central Manila late Monday, following a similar blast at the nearby Central Bank earlier in the day. No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, which caused damage to vehicles and property but no serious injuries.

In Cebu, a naval blockade was thrown around the Mactan Island Air Base where an estimated 300 to 500 renegade troops remained entrenched. A planned government assault on the base was postponed after retired generals and Cebu civic leaders appealed to military chief Brigadier General Renato Palma to negotiate with the rebel leader. Radio reports spoke of communist guerrilla attacks in two provinces, but a military spokesman in Manila said he could not confirm the reports.

Government Warns Media Not To Assist Rebels

HK0512083789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Manila, Dec 5 (AFP)—The Philippine Government Tuesday ordered all radio and television stations to deny access to rebel troops fighting the government of President Corazon Aquino, or face sanctions.

Television and radio stations shall not be used "to incite or encourage or assist in subversive or treasonable acts," National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) chief Josephine Lichauco said in a radio broadcast.

"All radio broadcasting and television stations shall during any broadcast or telecast cut off from the air any speech...if the tendency thereof is to propose and or incite treason, rebellion or sedition," she added. The regulation shall be "imposed with the full force possible," she added.

On Monday the NTC closed down radio station DYLA in the central city of Cebu after it broadcast an interview with a self-proclaimed rebel leader. About 400 rebel troops were still entrenched in the Mactan Air Base near the city Tuesday.

Rebel Leaders Reportedly Fled Cebu Air Base

HK0512080989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Dec 5 (AFP)—Leaders of the military rebellion at Mactan air base in central Cebu province have apparently fled although their men remain in place, eyewitnesses said Tuesday.

Personal security men of the rebel leaders told local reporters that the two had left in two motorboats around 3:30 a.m. (1930 GMT Monday) after the midnight (1600 GMT) deadline set by the government for them to surrender or face an assault on the base. There was no immediate official confirmation of the report. The two leaders were identified as Brigadier-General Jose Commendador and Lieutenant-Colonel Tiburcio Fusillero. Their destination was unknown.

Earlier, a military spokesman in Manila said a naval blockade had been set up around Mactan air base, which was occupied by about 400 rebel troops. The threatened assault was postponed in response to calls for military officials to try to negotiate with the rebel leaders.

Military chief General Renato de Villa ordered the navy to "disable or sink any seacraft or vessel," running the blockade in order to prevent outsiders from supplying the renegades and to keep any mutineers from escaping, the Manila spokesman said.

Brig. Gen. Commendador had earlier said he would not surrender until the last of the renegade forces in Manila had been routed, military spokesmen said. Brig. Gen. Commendador and his men seized the air base Friday after other mutinous troops seized parts of the Air Force headquarters and a state television station during a coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino.

The occupation of the air base forced the closure of the neighboring Mactan International Airport, one of the country's two international airports. Two dozen multinational and domestic industrial firms stopped work Tuesday in the Mactan export processing zone ahead of

an expected government assault on the nearby air base, the Philippine News Agency reported. Some 11,000 workers were affected.

The bulk of the coup forces were routed by loyal troops over the weekend but about 500 remnants were still holding out Tuesday, occupying plush hotels, condominiums and high-rises in Manila's Makati financial district.

Military spokesmen in the capital could not confirm reports that Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, who would have headed the renegades' planned military junta, was hiding in Mactan Air Base.

Five F-5 jets—half of the country's fighter squadron—four C-130 transport planes, a T-28 turboprop, 11 Bell UH-1H and two Sikorsky helicopters were sighted parked on the air base apron, witnesses said.

The renegades also had control of seven armoured vehicles.

Makati Cease-Fire Reportedly Under Negotiation

HK0512085589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0740 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Interview with Tourism Secretary Peter Garucho in English—place not given]

[Text] [Garrucho] I just want to make an announcement. You probably may have heard on at least one or two stations already, the announcement of General Aguirre, that there will be a cease-fire. I think what we just have to work out now are final details of the agreement on the rebel side and the preparations which had already been discussed for a while now.

I just want to make a few announcements. I'll say it all in English because most of these informations will be communicated to people in the hotels. Many of them don't speak Tagalog.

I guess the first thing is that, I want to say, and I understand, that some of you have already been preparing. Please prepare for an evacuation. If we are lucky, we will be able to accomplish this, this afternoon, once we have the final go signal which we hope will come soon.

In making that evacuation, please, prepare only your light belongings. We will not have access by vehicle to your area. We will have to, therefore, [changes thought] you have to assume therefore, that your luggage, your heavy belongings will be stored by your respective hotels, or if you are in the condominiums, in your areas.

We are asking the hotel general managers to please recognize that we would like you to prepare your vehicles for the evacuation and to already begin to give priority to children, your senior citizens, and the women, so that we will be able to move.

We will move you to a place out of the combat area and from there we will bring you to a central station and we

have made arrangements already with other hotels in the noncombat area to take you in the evening or, failing that, if there are still flights which may be, I guess, difficult already at this stage, we will put you at a site near the airport.

We have organized buses here, so that you'll be able to make this move. We are hopeful that the details of the final discussion on the negotiations will be worked out, especially given the ceasefire announced already by General Aguirre.

So, that is where we are right now. I hope we can make progress. We hope that we can accomplish this before nighttime comes.

I want to emphasize as well that for the safety of all concerned, it is important that we do this in as orderly a manner as possible. We have a pre-arranged sequence of evacuation of various hotels and condominiums. So, please await the instruction from the personnel who will be allowed by the combatants to enter the area. Please, do not panic. Wait for the specific instruction from the personnel who will be allowed into the area.

We will also have Red Cross vehicles. This, of course, we still have to get the final agreement on, but we will have Red Cross vehicles to take on the people who are sick and the elderly who need to be moved with the need of such kind of assistance, and especially if these are not available from the hotels.

[Anchorman] Secretary, when we say hotels are we referring to the Manila Garden and the Intercontinental Hotel?

[Garrucho] Yes. But right now, we are hopeful that the final agreement will allow us to evacuate everyone. But I do not want to raise hopes to accomplish this, but please rest assured that we are doing all the best we can to encourage the combatants to allow us to allow the guests or residents in the various sites to leave.

[Anchorman] We don't know yet what time the cease-fire starts?

[Garrucho] General Aguirre announced that he was not starting it till 1530 [0730 GMT] and I hope that will hold. The firing has been lighter this afternoon but we are hoping that it will be total so that there will be no doubt that the cease-fire is in place.

[Anchorman] So, what is the next step right now?

[Garrucho] There will be a final talk which will be with representatives from the defense, [word indistinct], and respective groups.

Text of De Villa's 4 Dec Statement Published

*BK0512090289 Manila PNA in English 0748 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Manila, Dec. 5 (OANA/PNA)—Following is the full text of a statement issued Monday night [4

December] by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa:

We would like to assure our countrymen that the wheels of normalcy have started to grind in metro Manila and other parts of the country. Government forces are in full control of the military and they have secured all the vital installations in the metropolis. Even military installations destroyed by the rebel forces are now undergoing immediate repair and rehabilitation. We have started refitting helicopters of the 205th helicopter wing at the Villamor Air Base.

We are now processing the several hundreds of surrenderees, returnees, and captured rebel soldiers. I have directed the immediate recovery of firearms, ammunition, and military resources of the soldiers to prevent these items from falling into the hands of criminal or insurgent elements. Major General Ramon Montano is being put in charge of these measures and I have given instructions to apply strong measures against looters and opportunists who are to take advantage of the situation.

I would also like to assure the public that the government forces are now in the final stages of recovery and mopping up operations, specifically at the Mactan Air Base and in the Makati financial district. We are applying all means to resolve these rebel holdouts as soon as possible, preferably through peaceful means. I commend the government forces who remain steadfast with their adherence to the democratic principles and fulfill their role as the true protector of the Filipino people.

To our soldiers and troops, let me assure you that our countrymen are very grateful to troops let me assure you that our countrymen are very grateful to your gallant sacrifice, and our people in turn have not supported these power grabbers to our brave officers and men, our people continue to support and pray for our success in preserving their freedom and democracy.

This is the same treatment that we have extended to all the surrenderees. They are now provided with food and medical care especially for the wounded. If you return to the folds of the law, it is not an act of cowardice. It is your duty to the people to spare them from violence and destruction and I am sure our people will acknowledge your correct decision and thank you for your wisdom.

Our sincere thanks to the people for their prayers and support to the constitutional government. I encourage everyone to express their support to our local government forces and to continue their valuable prayers and divine assistance. The true strength of our Armed Forces of the Philippines lies in the power and the shields of prayer and the support and love of our people for the democratic processes.

General Arrives in Cebu To Help Operations

HK0512105989 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 1006 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Live report from Zeny Tan Mazo in Cebu City]

[Excerpt] [Tan Mazo] Here is the latest update from Central Visayas. We were able to conduct an interview with General Palma but he could not comment on the midnight ultimatum issued to the rebels, saying only that he will do whatever has to be done regarding Mactan Air Base.

Unconfirmed reports also said that Commendador is missing. Meanwhile, General Palma said that even if Commendador has gone, he will still take back Mactan Air Base from whichever rebel is controlling the air base. When asked on the role of General Loven Abadia who arrived in Cebu with Governor Emilio Osmena this morning, General Palma could not give an answer.

Meanwhile, at a press conference held by Governor Osmena, it was announced that General Abadia will assist General Palma in retaking Mactan Air Base per instructions from Secretary Fidel Ramos.

[Anchorman Rafy Molina, in Manila] Are you referring to Loven Abadia?

[Tan Mazo] Yes, it is General Loven Abadia who is head of the 205th Helicopter Wing based in Villamor Air Base. And Governor Osmena declared earlier that the general was sent here to assist General Palma in carrying out an air attack to retake Mactan Air Base, still under Commendador. At 1800, some private radio stations claimed that Commendador was no longer inside the Mactan Air Base. This is merely a rumor and could not be confirmed because we could no longer get into Mactan Air Base.

[Molino] How far can you go?

[Tan Mazo] We can only get as near as the foot of the Mactan Bridge near Mandaue City. [passage omitted]

Names of Military Coup Officers Enumerated

HK0512112389 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 1056 GMT 5 Dec 89

[Text] Here is a list of 35 names linked to the latest coup plot, 6 of whom were connected with the coup attempt of 28 August 1987. They are: Army Lieutenant Colonel [rank as heard] Gregorio Honasan, Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Red Kapunan, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Tito Legazpi, Navy Captain Felix Turingan, and Philippine Constabulary [PC] [no rank as heard] Tiburcio Pusillero.

Most of those taking part in the latest coup graduated from the Philippine Military Academy, mostly from Class 58 to Class 84. Here is the partial list:

Navy Commodore Domingo Calajati, class '60, commanding officer AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Logistic Command; his last assignment was with the Northern Luzon Naval Forces at Poro Point, La Union.

Army Brig Gen Marcelo Blando, class '60, commander of the 1st Scout Ranger Regiment, 21st Infantry Division.

Navy [as heard] Brig Gen Jose Comendador, class '59.

PC Brig Gen Edgardo Abenina, class '58

Army Lt Col Alexander Noble, last assignment with the Presidential Security Group.

Navy Captain Roseso Maligalig, logistics command.

Army Major Abraham Puruganan, class '78, commander of the 7th Scout Ranger Regiment.

Army Lt Col Diosdado Tabamo, last assignment with Training Command, Fort Magsaysay, Presidential Security Group

Army Col Rafael Galvez, Fort Bonifacio.

Air Force Lt Col Leon Ebuena, Mactan Air Base.

Army Lt Col Franklin Brawner, 1st Scout Ranger Regiment.

PC Lt Col Victor Batac, deputy commander, PC Computer Center.

Air Force Lt Col Eduardo Kapunan, last assignment with the 61st Army Battalion

Air Force Lt Col Oscar Tito Legazpi, class '71.

PC Lt Col Billy Bibbit, last assignment with Customs Intelligence.

Navy Captain Danilo Pizaro, last assignment in Bicol.

PC Captain Fermin Cunzon

Navy Captain Felix Turingan.

Army Lt Col Jose Reynaldo Ochosa.

Army Col Luisito Sanchez, 1st Scout Ranger Regiment.

PC Lt Col Tiburcio Fusillero.

Navy [as heard] Lt Col Romello Goho, operations chief, Philippine Marines.

Army Lt Col Artemio Tecson, Mariveles, Bataan.

Col Edgar Oliveros

Marines Major Cesar de la Pena, reserve, commander 4th Marine Battalion.

PC Captain Leovic Dioneda, staff personnel

Captain Fiorello Magsino, reserve, Bicol PC.

Captain Reynaldo Villanueva, reserve officer, Bicol PC.

PC Captain Ruben Liwanag, PC Bicol

Air Force Captain Elmer Amon, Villamor Air Base.

Air Force Captain Virgel Nasino, 15th Strike Wing, Sangley Point, Cavite.

Air Force Lt Wilfredo Jimenez

Lt Joey Sarosa, Fernando Air Base, Lipa Air Force

Army Lt Col Jacinto Ligod, South Army J-3 operations. and lastly, Col Gringo Honasan.

Further on Aquino Address on State of Resistance*BK0212052589 Quezon City ABS-CBN 2 Television
in English 0420 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Address by Philippines President Corazon Aquino
From Malacanang Palace—live]

[Excerpts] I declare that the rebels will rue the day they conceived their evil plans, to destroy our country and our freedom. That day has come. Secretary Fidel Ramos and Chief of Staff Renato de Villa and General Roberto Biazon declared that the back of the mutiny will be broken today.

Yesterday afternoon our forces went on the offensive and we are pressing with the attack until the last trace of resistance is removed. We shall not entertain any offer to negotiate with those who have so shamelessly betrayed the solemn oath of the soldier to defend the Constitution.

We leave them with two choices—to surrender or die. I advise them to choose wisely.

Now the task of building begins all over again. The image of stability and steady progress we had sought to build our country has been severely compromised. The cost which we have begun to tally is staggering. But the greatest price has been the great sacrifice of the loyal soldiers of the republic.

We commend the loyal officers and men of the armed forces of the Philippines, among them Brigadier General Roberto Biazon; Major (Daliloti Acuanon)—killed in action in destroying (?Stanley) base. [passage omitted]

We commend as well the gallant officers and men of the Integrated National Police and also our local officials. I express the esteem of the republic for Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa for their exemplary leadership in the hour of our country's greatest peril.

But the highest commendation goes to our soldiers who held their ground and even as I speak have now gone into the attack to complete the defeat of the enemy.

This national tragedy must not and will not be repeated. We shall hunt down and bring to justice the treacherous cowards who launched this attack. A partial list identifies them as : Commodore (Domingo Kalajate) Philippine Navy; General (Jose Commendador) Philippine Air Force; Colonel (Alexander Nobles) Philippine Army; Captain (Jose Famaligali) Philippine Navy; Lieutenant Colonel (Romalino Gojos) Philippine Navy Marine; Major (Abraham Burugalan) Philippine Army; Lieutenant Colonel (Yostadot Tobabo) Philippine Army; General (Edgardo Adelina) PC; Captain (Bemilo Pizarro) Philippine Navy; Captain (Fermin Cuazon) Philippine Navy; cashiered Captain (Felix Turinan) Philippine Navy; Lieutenant Colonel (Renaldo Ochoacha) Philippine Army.

General (Chahanando) reports the following rebel officers have surrendered: Colonel (Luisito Sanchez) Philippine Army, and Lieutenant Colonel (Rafael Galvez) Philippine Army—First Scout Ranger Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel (Franklin Warner) Philippine Army has also surrendered.

We shall also root out those who have given aid and comfort to these traitors. For they themselves are traitors to the republic and the Constitution. I speak of leaders of the opposition and other civilians who have collaborated with the rebel officers and encouraged, financed and in any other manner given aid and comfort to the enemies.

To this end I shall exercise all the powers, prerogatives, and influence of the Presidency to the fullest extent. The Constitution shall not be perverted to shield those who seek to destroy it. I can accept any threat to my life, including the most serious one yesterday. But I cannot tolerate these unrelenting and brutal attempts to destroy our country. This event proves the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and its triumph is the last sacrifice of the brave.

This is a day for congratulations indeed. But it is also a day of prayerful thanksgiving. We thank those who remembered us in their prayers for I still believe that above the roar of gunfire their prayers were heard.

Correction to Sourceline on TV Reports*BK0512073489*

The sourcelines of the following items, published in the 4 December issue of the East Asia DAILY REPORT, should read: Quezon City ABS-CBN 2 Television in English... (substituting 'Quezon City' for 'Manila' and deleting "tentative" editorial notation) "Aquino Rejects Rebel Cease-Fire Proposal," pp 43-44; "Ramos, De Villa Hold News Conference 3 Dec," pp 45-47; "Army General Gives Situation Update 4 Dec," pp 50-51.

Thailand**Phichai Returns From Manila, Comments on Coup***BK0512012389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Dec 89 p 3*

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino has thanked Thailand for being the first ASEAN state to send her a message of support during the coup attempt that broke out last Friday, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said yesterday on his return from Manila.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnhawan last Friday sent a letter to Aquino expressing his "distress and concern" over the coup attempt.

"President Aquino appreciated the Thai gesture, an encouraging message that did not interfere in Philippine domestic affairs. She promptly responded to the Thai message," Mr Phichai said.

Asked to comment on Aquino's decision to call for US assistance, Mr Phichai said:

"I think she did so to achieve a psychological result more than anything else. But this is a controversial issue."

Mr Phichai praised Aquino as "very courageous," but said her ultimatum to the rebels to surrender or die may lead to more violence.

Meanwhile, government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said yesterday that Thailand "understands" the reasons for US military aid to the Aquino administration in its battle against mutinous soldiers.

US F-4 fighter-bombers flew over air bases on Friday and Saturday, preventing rebel aircraft from joining in the battle.

"We understand the move, the action of the US government, to assist the Aquino government in response to the official request," the spokesman said when asked for Thailand's reaction.

"The US action, we understand, is to try to preserve law and order and democracy in the Philippines and the ultimate stability of the Southeast Asian region."

"The Thai government has supported the Aquino government but has to refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of our neighbour," he added.

Aquino Request for U.S. Aid During Coup Scored
BK0412013189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Dec 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Power Retained, Credibility Lost"]

[Text] After three days of fierce fighting and bloody carnage in Manila, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has apparently survived her sixth coup attempt in less than four years. Though the country's political and religious leaders appear to have rallied around their president and have demanded the last pockets of defiant army mutineers surrender, the political cost to Mrs Aquino is devastating. Notwithstanding the scores of soldiers and civilians who were killed in the bloody crossfire, this latest and most serious coup attempt has seriously marred the Philippines' image and eroded Mrs Aquino's own credibility.

Coups are the last thing that any country aspiring to economic progress and democratisation needs. The Philippines had recently recorded an increase in foreign investment and signs that much-needed tourism was ready to resume. Gains from these positive developments evaporated with the unrelentless bursts of gunfire on Manila streets over the weekend. Scenes of street fighting and bombing raids splashed on television screens and newspaper pages around the world hardly augur well for a republic still struggling to overcome a hoard of endemic problems—corruption, poverty and

communist insurgency, to name a few. Sadly, the tumultuous events in the last three days have placed the Philippines in a position little better than the banana republics in Latin America.

Alleged coup leader Gregorio (Gringo) Honasan may be a charismatic, intelligent patriot. But by ordering bombing and shooting as an alternative to the democratic process, he has once again hurt his country, this time more badly than before. In two coup attempts, the former colonel can now claim the heinous distinction of being directly or indirectly responsible for the death of close to 100 of his countrymen—without achieving any of the many reforms he has promised his backers and followers.

Even as fighting continued around the capital's Makati business district yesterday, the various messages of support for Mrs Aquino from the Philippines' allies should have been well-appreciated. Indeed friends of the Philippines, including Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan are morally and politically obligated to support her. For despite the country's myriad problems, Mrs Aquino remains its legitimate leader—until the Filipino voters decide otherwise.

But only the president has herself to blame for committing the one major blunder on Friday: the request for US military help to quell the rebels. Whether such assistance was really needed is now a moot point; in the end the Americans fired not a single shot. What was at stake was the political ramifications inherent in Mrs Aquino's request and US President George Bush's subsequent acceptance in authorising US jet fighters to provide air cover for the Philippine government troops in the initial stage of the revolt. The episode smacks of selling out the mutineers—who, despite their differing ideology, are after all Philippine citizens—to a foreign power. As Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel correctly put it, the incident has seriously undermined the country's sovereignty.

If coups are unfortunate and injurious and self-defeating, foreign involvement in them is even more disastrous. By requesting the US military help her remain in office, Mrs Aquino not only ensured that the chorus of charges of "US puppet" will swell but she also succeeded in undermining her own credibility. As a result, her task of settling the fallout from this latest political mess will be all the more difficult.

Dailies Comment on Philippine Coup Attempt
BK0412132189

[Editorial Report] Three Thai dailies—NAEO NA, BAN MUANG, and SIAM RAT—on 3 and 4 December carry two editorials and an article on the coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino's Government in the Philippines.

NAEO NA's 3 December 600-word editorial on page 5, entitled: "The Vicious Circle," says that Prime Minister

General Chatchai Chunhavan has done the right thing when he sent a message expressing sympathy and support for Mrs Corazon Aquino's Government because under such a difficult situation, Mrs Aquino needs support from friendly countries in order to maintain democracy. Mrs Aquino has been under pressure since becoming the Philippine leader in 1985. The biggest burden facing her is the economic problem. Mrs Aquino was able to defeat former President Marcos, but she may have to shoulder the failures accumulated by Marcos for over 20 years, such as corruption, poor education of the people, the country's poverty and debt problems, and the expansion of the communist party.

The editorial continues to say that "without the support of Defense Minister General Fidel Ramos and other military leaders, Mrs Aquino would have been toppled a long time ago. It is a fact that the military still has the highest influence in determining the fate of the government. Such a situation is similar to that of other underdeveloped countries. Everything seem to go wrong for the underdeveloped countries. Even when they have leaders of high quality with good records, the environment is not favorable for them to do what they need. Under such circumstances, if the military leaders are opportunistic and love power, they could destroy democracy in an instant." Any country which is plagued with the vicious circle—from power seizing to elections, formation of democratic system, and power seizing again—is only headed to disaster.

The editorial concludes by saying that "Thailand and the Philippines have several similarities. But, now Thailand has a stronger political and economic system. Mrs Aquino's Government still can not get rid of the vicious circle. But, Thailand has progressed quite a ways from that. We only hope that everyone will think of and say the same as General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's remark that 'a coup d'etat is a bad thing.'"

BAN MUANG's 3 December 650-word article on page 4, entitled: "From the Philippines to Thailand: Coup d'etat Is a Bad Thing," says that everybody in Thailand is concerned with the situation in the Philippines. Deputy Prime Minister General Thianchai Sirisamphan has said that the idea of a coup d'etat is detested in democratic countries.

It is believed that no government wants to see such a situation. "Such an incident will certainly not happen in Thailand because at least our military leader, Big Chiu [General Chawalit Yongchaiyut], stated after learning of the coup incident in the Philippines that 'a coup d'etat is a bad thing.' This will certainly create confidence for the people and the government. What do you think about this? Uncle Chatchai," The article concludes.

SIAM RAT's 4 December 550-word editorial on page 8, entitled: "The Rebellion in the Philippines," says that the rebellion which happened in the Philippines two days ago is the 6th rebellion since Mrs Corazon Aquino

took up the presidential position. It is lucky that she was able to suppress all these coup attempts.

After the rebellion, not a single foreign leader expressed support for it. Some countries even announced that if the rebels won, they would cut their trade relations or stop their assistance for the country. This shows that no one in the world supports this method for gaining power, which is obsolete and is always fruitless.

The editorial concludes by saying that "it is lucky for us that during the past decade several attempts to gain power and promote unrest in our country failed. All such incidents were short-lived and did not have great repercussion on our economy or society. It seems that the coup d'etat is out-of-date for us."

Daily on Thai Communist Guerrillas in South

BK0412014589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
4 Dec 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Dealing With the Communist Party of Thailand"]

[Text] Senior officers from the Thai Army played an instrumental part in negotiating the historic peace accords that ended the insurgency of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) last week. After signing agreements with Malaysia and Thailand in Hat Yai on Saturday, CPM secretary-general Chin Peng promised that his followers would cease their armed activities and destroy their weapons before beginning a normal life in either Malaysia or Thailand.

The Malaysian Government was quite pleased with the accords and lifted the curfew in its northern states along the Thai-Malaysian border. But it will take Kuala Lumpur quite a long time before it is ready to water down or scrap the tough Internal Security Act, which gives security authorities sweeping powers, including those of preventive arrest and detention without trial, designed to deal with the CPM and other so-called "threats" to national security—for instance, a critical press.

Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut was also happy with the outcome of the arduous talks, at which the Thai side was led by Maj Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region. The end of the CPM's insurgency will rid southern Thailand of one of the major threats to its public safety and security.

However, the region is still far from peaceful. At least two other insurgent groups are in operation there, though they are not very active militarily in most areas. These are the Muslim separatists and the guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

Thai security authorities ought to seek cooperation from their Malaysian counterparts in negotiating a peaceful end to the separatist movement. The Thais helped

Malaysia terminate the CPM insurgency, and the Malaysians should respond by helping end the separatist movement, whose leaders are reputed to have connection with fundamentalist Muslim politicians in northern Malaysia.

As for the insurgency of the CPT, Thailand will have to face it alone. Now seems like an opportune time to start similar peace talks with the Thai communists as communism has turned out to be a miserable failure—a fact that has been demonstrated with amazing strength by the events in China and Eastern Europe this year. There is no point for the Thai communists to continue their armed and ideological struggle against the government.

Under the peace accord between the CPM and Malaysia, Chin Peng and his followers pledged to respect the Yang di-Pertuan Agong [paramount ruler] and the Constitution, and to abide by all laws if they wish to enter parliamentary politics. Such a settlement framework should also be tried with the Thai communists.

Thai communism as an armed movement began in 1965, and reached its peak after the bloody coup of October 1976. General Chawalit once described the armed struggle of the late 1970s, during which the insurgency spread to 57 of the 70 provinces, as a "national war." After 1980, however, the CPT was dealt a crippling blow by a political alliance between Bangkok and Beijing, whose security interests converged in their opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. Without arms support from China, and alienated from communists in Indochina, the communists' "liberation war" in Thailand began to fizzle out in 1980, and the Thai government was able to announce military victory over the CPT.

Deaths, arrests and surrenders have dramatically thinned out the CPT's leadership in this decade. The rank and file has also dwindled as many guerrillas took advantage of a generous surrender and amnesty deal. Now the CPT's armed force is estimated to be no larger than a few hundred guerrillas scattered in remote strongholds, including in the South. But as General Chawalit likes to remind us, the fight has continued, though not as much in the form of an armed struggle as an ideological struggle.

With their organization skill the communists could become a powerful political force in Thai parliamentary politics. But they may have to at least change their party name to something more acceptable, as the CPM may do soon. Their legitimate political existence could actually provide a real boost to the competitiveness of conventional parties which pay little or no attention to developing their structure or cultivating grass-roots support as they continue to count on buying votes to win elections.

The big question is whether our existing political system is ready to face communist organizational skill or the strong grass-roots appeal of communist rhetoric.

Ready or not, Thailand cannot pretend to ignore and exclude the CPT indefinitely.

Singapore Asked To Accept 30-40 CPM Members

BK0512030389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
5 Dec 89 p 2

[By Sorayut Suthatsanachinda]

[Excerpt] Songkhla—Thailand has asked Singapore whether it will accept 30-40 Singaporean members of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] after last Saturday's signing of peace agreements that ended the outlawed party's armed struggle, a Thai army source said yesterday.

The source, who requested anonymity, said an answer from the Singaporean government is expected soon.

The Singaporeans were among 1,110 CPM members who formally ended their struggle against the Malaysian government after CPM Secretary-General Chin Peng signed peace agreements with Thailand and Malaysia here on Saturday.

The CPM was founded during the colonial period of what was then Malaya with the aim of overthrowing the British government. After the British left, the movement re-directed its struggle against the independent governments of Malaysia and Singapore.

Chin Peng told reporters on Saturday there were "between 30 and 40" Singaporeans in his communist party.

The source said if Singapore refused to allow the Singaporean CPM members to return, they would be resettled in Thailand. [passage omitted]

MP Optimistic on Thai-Malaysian Cooperation

BK0412020989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
4 Dec 89 p 6

[Commentary by Surin Phitsuwan, Democrat Member of Parliament for Nakhon Si Thammarat, entitled: "New Dawn on the Southern Border"]

[Text] There seemed to be a sense of restraint in the smile of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut when he joined the three-way handshake with Datuk Haji Wan Sidek bin Haji Wan Abdul Rahman of Malaysia, and Chin Peng of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) in Hat Yai last Saturday [2 December].

The restraint reflected certain concerns among the Southern Thai security officials involved in the long and frustrating negotiations with the leadership of the CPM. And those concerns will have implications on the common security and future cooperation between the two countries.

It is interesting to note that there are different perceptions on the issue of peace negotiation with the CPM. Here in Thailand, it has been an issue of high priority for the military leadership. The story has been on the front pages for the past few weeks. The "success" appeared to

be presented to the public as another personal "victory" on the political ladder to higher office.

But in Kuala Lumpur the CPM was and remains a most sensitive matter. The emotion and bitter memories could explode and send the nation back into a state of emergency once again.

While the Thai side has thought all along that it was doing a great service to Malaysia in resolving the communist insurgency, Kuala Lumpur [KL] has regarded the matter as more of a Thai problem. And the public opinion in KL tended to suspect the sincerity of the CPM leadership.

"Once a communist, always a communist," said former prime minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, father of Malaysia's independence. For a long time, the official attitude was that it was safer and better to leave the matter to the Thais.

Thai security officials have also been waiting for a reciprocal treatment with regard to the so-called Muslim separatist movement. Now that Thailand has shown her sincerity and determination in solving the CPM problem "for Malaysia," Kuala Lumpur should get on with the irredentism issue with equal resolve. Senior Thai security officials complained to a Thai-language newspaper yesterday that Malaysian officials were still evading the issue and would not commit themselves to help Thailand resolve the separatist problem.

But the issue is regarded as extremely delicate politically for the Malaysian leadership to get involved.

"While the Thai military could deal with the CPM elements with confidence and immunity from criticism, we could not be expected to get involved with the (Southern Thailand) separatists without a serious political problem here inside Malaysia and a strong pressure from the Muslim world," confided a high-ranking Malaysian military official in Kuala Lumpur last week.

The fact that the Northern states of Malaysia are strongholds for opposition parties complicates the matter even further. Both the conservative Islamic Party (PAS) [Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party] and the Samangut of 46 (Spirit of 46), the splinter group of UMNO [United Malays National Organization], are expecting to gain some seats against the ruling coalition in the Northern border states.

Kuala Lumpur is not prepared to give a political weapon to the opposition parties on the issue of Southern Thailand separatist movement.

Now that the CPM has been dismantled, the separatist issue will be brought into sharper focus in Thai-Malaysian relations. The rapid economic changes that are taking place in South Thailand have put the Thai Malay-Muslims in a position of further disadvantage. Their conservatism and their reluctance to participate in secular life and entrepreneurial activities tends to leave them outside the currents of development. The rising

frustrations and a sense of communal alienation will worsen the situation. Hence more violence can be expected.

The two governments should be concentrating on socioeconomic development issues. Kuala Lumpur is now pressing ahead with its development effort in areas where it was not possible due to the lack of security. When the quality of life on the other side of the border improves appreciably, there will be a "comparison" problem in the eyes of the Thai Malay-Muslims.

That will be another factor in rising frustration. That is why closer coordination in development strategy is an urgent matter for both sides.

The mechanism for such cooperation already exists. The General Border Committee (GBC) in Bangkok and the Regional Border Committee Office in Songkhla (RBCO) must be utilised for the purpose of joint development planning.

At one time the Australian Government proposed to assist in the Golok Development Project. Whatever happened to it is not clear. The situation is more urgent now to involve friendly foreign governments in this border area.

It must be realised that Malaysia is the only free and buoyant economy adjacent to Thailand. Whatever optimism and high expectation that we have had in terms of economic relations and trade prospects with our northern and Indochina neighbours, a sense of realism is now slowly sinking in that they are closed economies with various limitations. As a friendly southern neighbour with a free economy and an ASEAN partner, Malaysia holds out more investment and trade opportunities for Thailand.

Instead of a restrained smile on the face of our representative at the peace ceremony last Saturday, it should be a broad smile of optimism for future cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia. Once that is accomplished, what may appear to be impossible at this stage—the separatist issue—will be neutralised and duly resolved by itself. When conditions of injustice and insecurity are removed from the region, a new dawn will set in for our border people in the South. Our "new hope" will be fulfilled.

Malaya Communists To Celebrate Peace Accord

BK0212123489 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
2 Dec 89 p 2

[By Sorayut Suthatsanachinda]

[Text] Hat Yai, Songkhla—More Than 1,000 Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas will hold simultaneous celebrations in their strongholds in southern Thai jungles today to mark the end of their party's 42-year-old war against the Malaysian government, CPM sources said yesterday.

The parties will begin after the scheduled signing of peace agreements with Thailand and Malaysia this morning, said the sources.

CPM members have held small separate parties with Thai villagers near their strongholds in Yala and Narathiwat over the past few days to celebrate the imminent end of their armed struggle.

Some parties took place in CPM jungle hide-outs while some CPM members left their camps to drink Maotai, a Chinese spirit, with Thai villagers, the sources said.

Some senior CPM members have arrived here to witness the signing ceremony, due to begin at 10.30 am at the Lee Garden Hotel.

"While we are here, those in the jungles are holding thank-you parties for Thai villagers who have always been good friends," said a CPM member who asked not to be named.

CPM guerrillas have taken refuge in Thailand since they were driven out of Malaysia in the early 1950s. Though Thai and Malaysian armed forces have sought to crush the movement, CPM members are said to have good relations with Thai villagers.

But some villagers living near CPM jungle bases are now concerned that they will be harassed by Muslim separatists after the CPM guerrillas end their armed activity.

An estimated 200-300 Muslim separatists have carried out terrorist attacks in the deep South, although they normally do not operate in areas occupied by the CPM.

Three CPM leaders who will sign the peace agreements include CPM Secretary-General Chin Peng, party chairman Abdullah C.D. and Abdul Rashid Maidin, commander of the CPM's 10th regiment.

During today's ceremony, Thailand, Malaysia and the CPM will sign two agreements and two memorandums. Details of the memorandums will not be disclosed, even after the signing, the sources said.

One of the agreements will be signed between Malaysia and the CPM with Thailand as a witness. The other will be signed between Thailand and the CPM. Supreme commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut will represent Thailand as the witness for the first agreement, while Deputy Fourth Army Region commander Major General Kittti Rattanachay will sign the second agreement on behalf of the Thai army.

The signing will be televised live by Hat Yai-based TV Channel 10 to seven southern provinces.

Chin Peng will stay in Thailand until Jan 1 before returning to Kwangchow in China where he has lived in exile.

—Informed sources said many villagers had planned to buy small arms from the CPM when the movement ended its insurgency.

Under the peace agreement, CPM members will destroy their weapons under the supervision of Thai and Malaysian authorities.

The sources said the CPM had a large amount of weapons, with one guerrilla having an average of three firearms.

In 1987, some 700 CPM members, mostly belonging to the movement's pro-Soviet faction, left the jungles and reported to Thai authorities with their weapons. However, some guerrillas had sold their weapons to Thai villagers at cheap prices, the sources said.

Effects of CPM Accord on CPT, Fear of Banditry

BK0312013789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
3 Dec 89 p 12

[From the "Inprint" column: "CPM Accord Raises Fear of Banditry in South"]

[Text] The peace accord signed by Thailand, Malaysia and the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] ending a 40-year armed struggle by the CPM is a prominent topic of discussion by Thai-language weeklies.

LAK THAI said the peace accord—which means the disbanding of the CPM—is worrying the Thai Government because it leaves a vacuum for Muslim bandits to expand their influence.

The weekly quoted a senior officer of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) as saying that although the disbanding of the CPM would enhance border security, there would no longer be a "buffer" against Muslim bandits who aim to secede the southern provinces of Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat.

LAK THAI said the Communist Party of Malaya offered arms training to the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] insurgents. Therefore, the disbanding of the CPM would only affect the CPT.

The weekly quoted the officer as saying that in the three southern Thai border provinces, CPM guerrillas and Muslim bandits were foes. In the dominant areas of the CPM guerrillas, no separatist bandits dared to exert influence or even to trespass. They lived and conducted subversive activities in the jungles south of Thailand independently and with different aims.

But the officer said that with the disbanding of the CPM, it is feared that the separatist bandits will increase their influence and fill the vacuum left by the CPM in their former areas of influence.

Under the peace agreement, the weekly said some 1,200 CPM guerrillas, mostly of ethnic Chinese, will defect to Thai authorities and lay down their arms which will later be destroyed. They will be given six months to decide whether they want to go back to Malaysia or settle down in Thailand.

But the weekly said it is almost certain that the majority of the CPM guerrillas will choose to settle down in Thailand because they feel more secure here. It said only 30 percent have expressed their willingness to return to Malaysia where their families live.

Of the guerrillas who will give up, LAK THAI claimed that about 200 of them are CPT members headed by Chop Thiansiri. Chop used to carry out subversive activities in Phatthalung and Songkhla but moved further south to receive arms training from the CPM.

However, after a major shake-up in the CPT which led to a mass defection by thousands of its members to Thai authorities, Chop and his men had no choice but to join the CPM. With the CPM disbanded, the CPT insurgents have to follow suit.

Task Forces Report on Current Border Situation

BK0412110889 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 1 Dec 89

[Text] On 29 November, Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command Headquarters, led a team of mass media representatives to inspect the border situation in the areas under the responsibility of the Burapha task force in Prachin Buri Province. A news conference was held on the spot for the first time. The reports on the current situation at various borders can be summarized as follows:

Major General Chainarong Nunphakdi, commander of the Burapha task force reported on the military situation and major events in the areas under the responsibility of the Burapha task force. He said that during the period under review, the Heng Samrin soldiers were able to block the offensive of the Cambodian resistance forces, thus preventing the Cambodian resistance forces from seizing more territory. The Cambodian resistance continued to dispatch large armed forces to form a blockade and launch attacks on the Heng Samrin regime's military strongholds.

On the fighting in Cambodia in the areas opposite Khlong Hat sub-district, the resistance forces of the Khieu Samphan faction sent small forces to blockade, ambush, and fire at the military strongholds of the Heng Samrin forces in Phnum Ta Sda, Phnum Malai, and Phnum Mak Hoeun. The Heng Samrin side had to withdraw its forces from the areas to readjust and wait for reinforcements intent on regaining the territories.

Reporting on major events, the Thai task force clashed with an unidentified group of bandits once, armed Cambodian bandits robbed Thai villagers twice, a Thai official and a villager stepped on landmines, a total of 25 Cambodians surrendered to or were captured by the Thai task force on five separate occasions, and a number of stray artillery shells fell on Thai territory causing some damage to Thai villagers.

For the operations of the Chanthaburi-Trat border task force, which is under the responsibility of the Royal Thai Navy, Navy Captain Trirat Chananan, the task force representative, reported that there was still fighting between the forces of the two warring Cambodian factions in the areas opposite both Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. The fighting opposite Chanthaburi did not affect the Thai border much, as it took place some distance inside Cambodia. The clashes opposite the Trat border resulted in stray artillery shells landing in Thai territory and injuring some volunteer rangers of the Thai Marine Corps, as well as Cambodians frequently crossing the border to rob Thai villagers of food and property. The Thai task forces had to be very alert for such robberies and stage some counter-attack operations.

Touching on the situation and other events along the Thai-Lao border, which is under the responsibility of the Royal Thai Navy, Navy Secretary General Rear Admiral Prawit Phasi reported that during the period under review, the Mekong River Operation Unit's [MROU] forces have regularly patrolled the river from Chiang Khan District in Loei Province to Khong Chiam District in Ubon Ratchathani Province to deter infiltration, smuggling of contraband goods and narcotics, illegal entry into the country, as well as to protect the sovereignty of the areas bordering Laos along the Mekong River. In general, the situation during the period can be regarded as normal, except for illegal entry into the country by 124 Lao people. Apart from this, the MROU made 5 arrests for smuggled contraband goods, investigated into the illegal entry case, and has already sent them back to Laos.

Turning to the operations of the Naval anti-piracy unit, ships and aircraft have patrolled on a daily basis their areas of responsibility along the southwestern coast of the Gulf of Thailand, stretching from Surat Thani Province to Narathiwat Province—both daytime and nighttime.

Vietnam

Crossing Points Opened on Border With China

BK0512063289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 4 Dec 89

[Text] The Quang Ninh provincial people's committee recently met with various organs and sectors and representatives from districts and cities in the province to review the process of opening a number of crossing points along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the past 10 months for the people on both sides of the border to visit their relatives and to exchange goods.

Quang Ninh Province has opened five border crossing points in Luc Lam and Xoay Nguon villages, Hai Ninh district; Van Toc village, Quang Ha city; and Hoanh Mo and Dong Van villages, Binh Lieu district. Quang Ninh and its border districts have issued border passes to more

than 2,700 people and over 90 units to visit relatives and to exchange goods on the Chinese side.

The opening of some points for the cross-border exchange of goods has helped to attract the delivery of grain and food from the inner districts and provinces, thus making Quang Ninh's market prosperous. However, control over the passage of people and the exchange of goods across the border in Quang Ninh should be reorganized, as it is still plagued with many infractions and loopholes.

To restore order in this respect, the Quang Ninh provincial party committee and people's committee have instructed all organs and sectors concerned to review various documents stipulating the passage of people and exchange of goods across the border in the recent past. This is aimed at abrogating unsuitable regulations and replenishing these documents with essential points that suit the local situation and central-level regulations.

The province, as well as Hai Ninh, Binh Lieu, Quang Ha, Tien Yen, and Cam Pha Districts, have set up steering committees with cadres responsible for border affairs to help various party committee and administrative echelons inspect and promptly rectify errors in national defense and security and socioeconomic tasks. Quang Ninh has also enforced specific regulations on the passage of people and exchange of goods across the border by land and sea routes and allows only a certain number of production and business units to engage directly in the trade of goods, especially coal, timber, and grain.

All cadres and personnel manning joint checkpoints at sea and along land routes have been provided with additional facilities, material, and technical bases to perform their duty. Those found guilty of violating regulations have been transferred to other jobs. Meanwhile, any collective or individual seriously violating the central-level and provincial regulations on the passage of people and exchange of goods across the border will be dealt with severely according to law.

CPSU Ideological Commission Delegation Leaves

*BK0412163989 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 4—The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by I.A. Zaramenskiy, vice-chairman of its Ideological Commission, left here today, ending its 10-day official visit to Vietnam.

During its stay, the Soviet delegation was received by Tran Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Ideology and Culture. It also toured several production enterprises in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and met with pressmen in Ho Chi Minh city.

'Attitude' on Boatpeople in Hong Kong Reported

*OW0412044489 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Talk on Current Events: "Vietnam's Attitude on Question of Vietnamese Sneaking Into Hong Kong"]

[Text] Over the past several years, the question of Vietnamese people sneaking into other places has attracted the attention of the media of all countries. The stream of people has been fleeing the country for a variety of reasons. The main reason, however, is that Vietnam has suffered untold catastrophes of war and destruction of natural disasters for more than 40 years. As a result, the national economy has been seriously damaged and, accordingly, our society and livelihood have been facing numerous difficulties. Furthermore, all hostile forces have been instigating Vietnamese people to flee their own country. They are sparing no effort to create a chaotic situation in Vietnam.

In view of this, Vietnam advocates cooperation with all countries concerned and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to seek appropriate humanitarian measures to solve this question. Actually, over the past year, the Vietnamese have bettered all matters concerning those who have sneaked into Hong Kong. A Vietnamese working group, headed by Vu Khoan, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister, has taken the initiative in going to Britain to discuss with departments concerned the question of Vietnamese sneaking into Hong Kong. Vietnam proposes that, with the international community's support, it would accept all those who have sneaked into Hong Kong, but are willing to return home. Although these people illegally left the country, they will not be punished after they return home. Moreover, when they come home, the Government will considerably receive them and create favorable conditions for their stable life and employment.

Because Vietnam has adopted such a humanitarian and active measure, this year has seen more than 500 people who sneaked into Hong Kong, volunteer to return home. On 30 November, another batch of people who fled the country volunteered to leave Hong Kong for home. Those who volunteered to return home all enjoyed a considerate reception. In addition, every time Vietnam received them, the British ambassador to Vietnam and a representative of the UNHCR were present as eyewitnesses. After witnessing three such receptions, Madame (Dubuye), representative of the UNHCR in Hong Kong, also reaffirmed Vietnam's sincerity on this question. She said: Vietnam has developed a humanitarian spirit and done everything possible to solve this question.

So far, those who have returned home have all been reunited with their families, and are enjoying a stable life. However, it is regrettable to hear people denying Vietnam's positive action today. Recently, some countries spread the news that Vietnam had consulted with Britain and the Hong Kong regime to force those fleeing

the country to return home. This is sheer fabrication. Vietnam has always opposed the policy of forcing its people to return home, and thought the best measure was to guarantee the principle of volunteering. In addition, Vietnam is, on the basis of a humanitarian spirit, ready at any time to hold talks with departments concerned to seek appropriate measures to solve the question.

Over the past 11 months, Vietnam has thoughtfully received six times people who illegally sneaked into Hong Kong and volunteered to return home. This fact itself reaffirms the positive action in this aspect by Vietnam. As a result, the number of people sneaking into Hong Kong has dwindled. In the past 2 months, 1,200 people have fled the country. This shows a decrease of nine times the corresponding period last year. This is obviously a significant result. It shows that, in solving the question of illegal exits, Vietnam has been adopting a measure which is correct, positive, and full of humanitarian spirit. It is also a result of Vietnam's cooperation with Britain, departments concerned in Hong Kong, and the UNHCR.

Thai National Day, King's Birthday Greeted

*BK0512122989 Hanoi International Service in Thai
1130 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the Thai national day and the 62d birthday of King Phumiphon Adunyadet on 5 December, on 4 December State Council President Vo Chi Cong cabled his greetings to the king and wished him and the queen good health, the Thai people happiness and prosperity, and further consolidation and development of relations between Vietnam and Thailand.

On the same day, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi telegraphed his good wishes to Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The message reads: On the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand and the birthday of King Phumiphon Adunyadet, I convey my good wishes to Your Excellency and the Thai Government and people. I am elated at the fine development of Vietnam-Thai relations in the recent past and believe that with the efforts of both sides and adherence to your policy toward Vietnam, the cooperative relations between the two countries will be strengthened and developed in the interests of the people of both countries and peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. I wish the Thai people prosperity and happiness.

On the occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also conveyed his greetings to Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Greetings Exchanged With Mongolia on Treaty

*BK0312054689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[Text] Our comrade party and state leaders and their Mongolian counterparts have exchanged greetings on the

occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Treaty.

In their joint congratulatory message, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong, and Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi said:

The signing of the treaty has opened up a new stage in the development of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia; has met the two peoples' aspirations; and has conformed to the interests of peace and socialism and to the noble goals of security and cooperation among nations in Asia and the world as a whole.

In his congratulatory message to Mongolian National Assembly Chairman Lodongiin Rinchin, Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao said:

We note with pleasure that over the past 10 years, in keeping with the contents of this treaty, the ties of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries have constantly been consolidated and developed. We firmly believe that these relations will continue to be developed satisfactorily.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a congratulatory message to Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren.

In their joint congratulatory message to our party and state leaders, General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh and Council of Ministers Chairman Dumaagiyn Sodnom said:

We note with great pleasure that this treaty has become a firm legal basis for the ties of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples and has played an important role in consolidating this cooperation. We firmly believe that these ties of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries will constantly be consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples and for the sake of socialism and peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

On this occasion, Mongolian Foreign Minister Tserenpiliin Gombosuren has also conveyed his greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Editorial Marks Treaty Signing

*BK0212152989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 2 Dec 89*

[NHAN DAN 2 December editorial: "Broaden and Enhance the Effectiveness of Vietnam-Mongolia Cooperation"]

[Text] Ten years ago, on 3 December 1979, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between Vietnam and Mongolia during a friendship visit to our country by a Mongolian party and government delegation led by

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, then member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and now general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The treaty is a splendid manifestation of the fine traditional relationship between the parties, states, and peoples of two fraternal socialist countries.

Celebrating this important historic event, we note with pleasure that over the years the friendship, solidarity, and multisided cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia have constantly developed in conformity with the letter and spirit of that treaty. The friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia have constantly consolidated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. In their revolutionary undertaking, our people have always enjoyed fine sentiments, warm support, and valuable assistance from the party, government, and people of fraternal Mongolia. Political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological relations between the two countries have entered a new stage of development in terms of quality.

Besides exchanging visits by delegations belonging to various echelons and sectors of the party, government, and mass societies, our two countries have made increasing efforts to broaden the fields and forms of cooperation and mutual assistance, exchanged ideas and experience in socialist construction and national defense, and coordinated with each other in international affairs. Starting with goods exchange as the first step, the two sides have gradually shifted to mutually beneficial cooperation under diverse forms such as exchanging specialists, helping each other train cadres for some sectors of the national economy, studying cooperation in production, and coordinating with each other in planning socioeconomic development on the long term.

We have signed and implemented a number of cooperation agreements in trade, industry, agriculture, public health, and science and technology such as in growing rubber trees, producing woolen carpets, building small-sized hydroelectric power stations, carrying out research in the production of antler velvet, developing vegetable and industrial crop cultivation in Mongolia, studying experiences in traditional medicine, acupuncture, and pharmacology, breeding milch cows, and producing confectioneries, milk, and dairy products.

Vietnam and Mongolia have strengthened their solidarity and mutual support in the common struggle to defend the gains of socialism in each country, thus developing the strength of the socialist community for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. Vietnam and Mongolia support all initiatives aimed at turning Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good neighborliness and settling all controversies by negotiations.

Mongolia affirms its unswerving support for our people's struggle to build and defend their socialist fatherland. It totally supports the goodwill of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation and welcomes Vietnam's complete withdrawal of its Army volunteers from Cambodia.

Our people highly value the MPR's proposal for signing a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force among countries in Asia and the Pacific and its recent peace initiative on the establishment of a mechanism for regular dialogue among the countries of Northeast Asia and the Pacific, regarding them as important contributions to consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

On this occasion, we once again express our sincere gratitude to the party, government, and people of fraternal Mongolia for the valuable support and assistance they have given to Vietnam's revolutionary cause. Our people are determined to do their best to continue developing and broadening friendship and cooperation with Mongolia in the spirit of the treaty in the interests of both people and for peace and socialism in the world.

Economic Cooperation With Finland Expanded

*BK0312152189 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
3 Dec 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 3—An economic delegation of the Finnish Government led by David Jonhanson, director general of the Finnish International Development Agency (FINIDA), visited Vietnam from November 27 to December 3.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Dinh Phu Dinh, vice minister of external economic relations. The two sides discussed bilateral cooperation for the 1990-93 period, including Finland's continued assistance to the water supply project currently underway in Hanoi and a number of new projects for social welfare and economic development. On December 2 they signed minutes of the talks.

The delegation also had working sessions with Minister of External Economic Relations Doan Duy Thanh and senior officials of the Ministry of Communications and Transport, and the people's committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The Finnish guests were received on December 2 by Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who expressed thanks to the Finnish Government and people for their valuable and effective assistance to Vietnam over the past years. He exchanged views with David Jonhanson on approaches to the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in the years to come.

For his part, David Jonhanson expressed his satisfaction at Vietnam's efforts in implementing the Finnish-assisted projects. He reaffirmed Finland's determination to expand and develop his country's cooperation with Vietnam in the fields of common concern.

Do Muoi Receives UN Program Director-General

*BK0212054689 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT
1 Dec 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 1—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received at the presidential palace here on Nov. 30 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Director-General William H. Draper III and his wife on a visit to Vietnam.

Chairman Do Muoi sincerely thanked the UNDP chaired by William H. Draper III for its valuable and effective assistance to Vietnam in socio-economic development. He informed his guests of the socio-economic achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their renovation process as well as their difficulties at present. The chairman expressed his belief that the cooperation between Vietnam and the UNDP would further consolidate and develop.

For his part, the UNDP director-general expressed his hope that the Vietnamese people would obtain more successes in their national construction, and that the cooperation between the UNDP and Vietnam would be further broadened.

Also on Nov. 30, William H. Draper III was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Van Khai, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; and Tran Tan, Hanoi mayor.

Vu Khoan, assistant to the foreign minister, and David Smith, UNDP representative, were also present on these occasions.

William H. Draper III and senior officials from the Ministries of Energy, Aquatic Products, Construction, Agriculture and Food Industry, and the General Department of Tourism signed five projects on upgrading power plants; checking the quality of sea products; zoning and developing rural areas; developing genetic research in agriculture; and a master plan for development of tourism.

William H. Draper III and his wife toured Ho Chi Minh City and left Vietnam today.

CIRDAP Executive Committee Meets 4 Dec

*BK0412101389 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT
4 Dec 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 4—The 11th regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Centre on

Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP) was opened here today.

Present at this annual meeting, held for the first time in Vietnam were Nguyen Minh Thong, Vietnamese vice minister of agriculture and food industry; Dharm Bahadur Thapa, current CIRDAP executive committee chairman; Datuk Dr. Abdul Kuddus bin Ahmad, current CIRDAP executive committee vice chairman; A.T.M. Shamsul Haq, CIRDAP director; and delegates from CIRDAP member countries and from Japan, FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization], UNDP [UN Development Program] and UNICEF.

The meeting elected Datuk Dr. Abdul Kuddus bin Ahmad and S. M. Ismail respectively chairman and vice chairman of the organization's executive committee for 1990. It will, among other things, review the CIRDAP's activities during the 1988-89 period and adopt a programme of work and its budget for the 1989-90 period.

The meeting will be followed by the 7th CIRDAP governing council meeting scheduled in Hanoi on December 7-8.

CIRDAP, a regional intergovernmental organization, headquartered in Dhaka, Bangladesh, was established in July 1979 by the countries of the Asia-Pacific region with the aim of alleviating rural poverty through people's participation. The CIRDAP membership consists of eleven countries: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, The Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

Party Leader Conducts Working Session 4 Dec

*BK0512115389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] On the morning of 4 December 1989 in Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh had a working session with the comrade leading officials of Con Dao District and the TRUYEN THONG CON DAO (Con Dao's Traditions) News Network.

Comrade Dao Quang Phu, member of the Con Dao Special Sector Party Committee and secretary of the Con Dao District Party Committee, briefed the comrade general secretary on the socioeconomic situation of Con Dao District and the preservation of local historic relics.

Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh recalled the revolutionary traditions and heroic deeds of countless Vietnamese revolutionary fighters who had been detained at various imperialist-run prisons, including the Con Dao Prison. The comrade expressed deep concern for the deterioration of local historic relics and reminded all party echelons, administrative bodies, and sectors of the need to make greater efforts to keep the Con Dao Revolutionary Museum alive as well as to promote local socioeconomic development.

People Reportedly Support Increased Security

BK0412104189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Text] NHAN DAN on 4 December carries an editorial entitled: "Consistently and Continuously Maintain the Mass Movement To Ensure Order and Security." The editorial says:

Implementing Directive No 135 from the chairman of the Council of Ministers, during the past several months, many localities scored initial achievements in the movement to ensure social order and security. However, the social order and security situation in many places has developed in a complicated manner and has caused an adverse effect on some aspects. Criminal cases and economic crimes have increased as compared to the previous year. Many criminals belittled state law and resorted to using weapons against officials on duty. Such social vices as gambling, drug addiction, prostitution, and so forth have increased in many places.

With a view to achieving vigorous change in maintaining social order and security and to creating a positive effect on the socioeconomic development program in the new situation, localities throughout the country have taken a series of positive, uniform measures to closely combine the tasks on suppressing crimes with an effort to motivate the people to become master of social order and security. This is a requirement for national defense and construction that meets the legitimate aspirations of various people's strata and should be positively and broadly supported.

Actions of the masses have always been important factors accelerating the people to participate in the movement to maintain the fatherland's security. These actions should be taken continuously and consistently. A decisive factor to achieve the abovesaid goal rests with a profound change in both awareness and guidance of echelons of party committees and the administration, especially of top leaders in each locality and at each unit.

The people welcome the initial efforts made by the public security, inspection, and court sectors while appealing to them to strive to overcome negative phenomena, correctly enforce the state law, urgently and justly try criminals of various stripes, and refrain from arresting the innocent.

Contributing efforts made by various sectors and mass organizations will create a combined strength that will effect a fundamental, firm change in the maintenance of social order and security.

Ministry Gives Instructions on Crime Suppression

BK0312095489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 2 Dec 89

[Text] The Ministry of Interior on 2 December held a news conference to review results of implementing directive No 135-HDBT and to instruct echelons of public

security forces to continue suppressing criminals in support of the people's movement against crimes.

During the past period, localities throughout the country have scored initial results in carrying out Directive No 135-HDBT on maintaining social order and safety. Criminals have been monitored and their activities reduced by 26 percent, thereby consolidating further the people's confidence in the authorities.

However, social order and safety have not been consistently maintained. Theft and troublemakers have increased in number while implementation of directive no 135, in some places, has not been carried out seriously. Many localities have shown rightist deviation and shunned their responsibility, thus being unable to bring into full play the people's movement against crimes.

The Interior Ministry has instructed that from 3 December 1989 echelons of the public security forces throughout the country must launch a new campaign to resolutely suppress and wipe out criminals to effectively support the people's movement against crimes. In this new campaign, the public security forces should integrate their efforts to monitor and arrest hunted criminals while sending hooligans to reeducation camps.

Campaign Begins Nationwide

BK0412044389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 3 Dec 89

[Text] Continuing to carry out Directive No 135 of the Council of Ministers more resolutely, more uniformly, and more thoroughly, at 0600 on 3 December all provinces, cities, and special zones throughout the country began to vigorously suppress all types of crimes by encouraging the masses to participate in maintaining social order and security aimed at restoring public order and discipline.

In Hanoi Municipality alone, as of 1500 on 3 December, the public security forces and various sectors in charge of internal affairs and mass organizations had jointly launched attacks during which they arrested 546 law-breakers of various types; tracked down and destroyed 49 gangs or groups of professional hooligans; and rounded up 292 criminals. Of these criminals, 109 are classified as dangerous, 116 are on the wanted list or on the run, and 67 are subjected to indictment. These sectors also reviewed the cases of 61 criminals prior to arresting them or sending them to concentration camps for reeducation, seized two pistols and three daggers, and recovered a large amount of valuables for the people.

On the night of 3 December, all criminals arrested in Hanoi were brought before the public for condemnation and education, creating an impetus for the masses to continue participating in the crime suppression campaign with better results in the days ahead.

Ha Nam Ninh Begins Campaign*BK0412085089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Article by station correspondent Dao Nguyen: "Ha Nam Ninh Embarks on the Suppression Campaign Against Crimes and Social Vices"]

[Summary] In the recent people's council elections in Ha Nam Ninh Province, all candidates from the public security service were elected, many of them with a high percentage of votes. This shows that they have been trusted and loved by the people thanks to the results obtained in various phases of the previous campaign number 135.

However, apart from the good aspects, weaknesses have also been revealed. Noteworthy is the quality of some cadres and combatants, which is still not on a par with political work. "Many cadres and combatants have been awarded or commended. However, there have been 16 cases in which cadres and combatants have been disciplined to different degrees."

Thanks to these responsible actions, the provincial public security service has begun to regain the people's confidence. "The people have supplied various public security organs with more than 1,500 sources of trustworthy information, enabling them to promptly suppress criminals. Typical of this is the success of the Nam Dinh city public security service in getting rid of the armed robbery gang led by Nguyen Van Bay on 23 November this year."

In various districts, cities, and city wards or villages, together with the local public security services, party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen have traveled to complicated population areas known to have been plagued with crimes and social vices to study the situation specifically. "Thanks to this, on the first day of the campaign, Ha Nam Ninh Province was able to round up 54 dangerous criminals. Meanwhile, Nam Dinh city had summoned 122 criminals of various types for education. In the initial stage, the province has seized 22 metric tons of copper, more than 22,800 bottles of fake beer, and over 860 kilograms of dyestuffs.

"On the night of 3 December, all city wards and villages held meetings of the people to witness various law-breakers make self-criticisms, receive advice, and pledge not to repeat their offenses against the public."

In this campaign, Ha Nam Ninh also coordinates with various sectors in inspecting all registered guesthouses, hotels, and arms depots to review the task of protecting weapons. This is aimed at preventing criminals from stealing weapons to commit crimes.

"Ha Nam Ninh's major target in this campaign involves launching attacks on 58 dens or gangs of robbers and settling once and for all the problem of encroachment on

sidewalks and city streets. In the initial stage, the province has torn down 600 makeshift shacks and stalls which were built illegally on various streets."

First Day Arrest Tally Reported*BK0512083589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] According to a communique released by the Ministry of Interior, continuing to carry out Directive No 135 of the Council of Ministers more resolutely, more uniformly, and more thoroughly, at 0600 on 3 December 1989, all provinces, municipalities, and special zones throughout the country simultaneously began a drive to vigorously suppress all types of crimes while encouraging the masses to participate in maintaining social order and security with the aim of restoring public order and discipline.

According to reports from 16 localities—Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Ha Tuyen, Binh Dinh, Bac Thai, and Hoang Lien Son—a total of 3,539 law-breakers of various types were arrested during the first day of the drive.

In Hanoi, immediately after the municipal radio and television stations announced the order from the chairman of the municipal people's committee, the Fatherland Front, the Youth Union, the Labor Union Federation, the cultural and information service, and the various districts and precincts sent out propaganda teams to explain the purpose of the drive to families whose members had been arrested so that everyone would understand the law and support law enforcement forces in the performance of their duty.

Meanwhile, the public security forces of Hai Hung have busted two groups, one involving the production of counterfeit goods and the other involving the transportation of copper to Lang Son for sale to China.

In Haiphong, the local public security forces have arrested Van Phau, a procurement cadre of the Haiphong Grain Trading Corporation, for paying 3 million dong for a radio set and then preparing a false receipt showing a purchase price of 9 million dong so he could pocket the difference. At present, further evidence has also been found indicating that Phau has falsified receipts for the purchase of 150 million dong's worth of supplies.

Quang Loi Article Views Imperialism, Renovation*BK0412135789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 3 Dec 89*

[Quang Loi Article published in the October issue of TAP CHI TUYEN TRUYEN (Propaganda Review): "Peaceful Evolution: Imperialism's Pernicious Offensive Blow"]

[Text] It can be said that never before have antisocialist activists shown as much satisfaction as they have in the recent past. Whenever and wherever they have had the chance to raise their voices, they have almost always tried by any means to distort the truth about the nature of socialism, regarding the latter as a transient mistake of history. They then graciously invited citizens of socialist countries to leave what they called a coercive and violent world for a democratic and free world.

The United States seems to have the greatest number of such activists. Former U.S. President Nixon affirmed not long ago that socialism would definitely crumble by 1999. Next, former White House Security Advisor Brzezinski published a book entitled "An Unsuccessful Experiment: The End of Communism." Nevertheless, the blast of incumbent U.S. President Bush's trumpet is perhaps the most sounding of all. According to still incomplete statistics, from 17 April to 12 July 1989, Bush made at least seven speeches on East-West relations and dealt with the same topic at many press conferences.

Undoubtedly, the afore-mentioned offensive campaign is part and parcel of imperialism's feverish attempt to use its peaceful evolution strategy to disintegrate socialism.

Following a period of serious crisis, imperialism has, for the past several years, been able to adjust itself and exploit and effectively use mankind's scientific-technological innovations in order to develop its economy. Capitalist theoreticians have come to realize that given the current changes in the world situation, capitalism can in no way maintain its cruel nature as it did in the past. Instead, it must learn how to hide its ugliness and display what they termed as its good side. Realities have shown that the third generation of colonialism has emerged through the pernicious peaceful evolution strategy.

Taking advantage of the on-going struggle against bureaucratism and for more democracy in the socialist countries, many Western countries have used political pluralism and the multiparty system as an effective political weapon for eliminating the communist parties' leading role. The West regards this move as the most important factor for changing the political nature of socialist countries. It openly encourages the establishment of opposition parties and secretly incites these organizations to destroy socialism from within.

The daring pluralism experiment in Poland and Hungary has caused major sociopolitical upheaval to these two countries where more and more non-socialist trends and forces have been formed with each passing day. Imperialism is making use of narrow-minded chauvinism to deal a deadly blow at the political stability and unity in the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. The imperialist forces contend that the Soviet regime has

become loose and that the time has come for them to encourage the decentralization of power in the Soviet Union.

In his book entitled "1999: Victory Without War," Nixon said: Good memories and current political realities have made nations in Central Asia become a latent force for implementing peaceful evolution. Nationalism, which is the most powerful political force in the twentieth century, continues to exist in the Soviet Union. Central Asian nations will be a force to reckon with in the coming years until 1999.

The dissident manifestations of bigoted nationalism in the three Baltic republic countries and the racial conflicts in Armenia and Azerbaijan are being silently welcomed by the West in the gleeful hope that some day the federated Soviet Union of 15 republic countries will disintegrate.

To carry out its peaceful evolution effectively, imperialism has considered mass media, especially radio stations, the most dangerous weapon. Nixon wrote: Our measures to conduct peaceful competition on Soviet territory itself are radio broadcasts and cultural exchange programs. Our radio broadcast programs must emphasize racial issues and motivate nationalities to struggle for national rights. Our goal is that from now until the end of 1999 we will establish a one-satellite orbit capable of transmitting all U.S. television broadcast programs to the entire Soviet country. Our strategy of peaceful competition must take advantage of Gorbachev's openness policy.

Taking advantage of the open-door policy of socialist countries, imperialist countries have left no stone unturned to conduct propaganda about Western culture and lifestyle with a view to making the people, especially youths of socialist countries, become politically disoriented. They advocate the policy of intensifying maximum contacts with the West European people and hope that such contacts will sow ideological seeds that some day will blossom and bear fruits of peaceful evolution.

They strive to encourage the wave of refugees from socialist countries and demand the dismantling of all partitioning walls to let the East European people return to their origin, that is capitalism. U.S. President Bush demanded the Soviet Union pull down the iron curtain, to let people drive from Moscow directly to Munich without having to go through any checkpoint or any barbed wire fence.

About the Berlin Wall, a measure taken to counter the imperialist scheme to wipe out the GDR, Bush arrogantly said: This wall stands majestically like a monument marking the defeat of communism. This wall must collapse.

The economy is a mechanism that imperialists are using to carry out the peaceful evolution. Regarding those socialist countries now faced with economic difficulties and lacking investment, the imperialists have tried to use

the economic card to implement their political schemes. Washington openly declared that it would give aid to Poland and Hungary if those two countries consented to carry out reform according to the Western scheme. The West strives to make the people in these two countries believe that by following it all economic difficulties will be solved.

The Western countries have taken advantage of a moment when socialist countries are implementing renovation, reorganizing their economies, wiping out the production force restraining mechanism, and raising quality and efficiency, considering this a good opportunity to steer the economy of socialist countries toward the direction of free capitalist markets by encouraging private economy. The US purse only opens halfway depending on the political situation in countries which have been selected by the United States as a breakthrough of the peaceful evolution.

Western aid is used as a prize to promote political pluralism and a free economic market in socialist countries. Public opinion holds that US President Bush's visits to Poland and Hungary are diplomatic acts guided by this strategic ideology. In the past few decades, the various U.S. Presidents have implemented several strategies such as interception, flexible reaction, limited war and low intensity conflict on the strength of readily using the military punch to prevent the vigorous growth of the socialist system and world progressive forces. Now, it can be said that imperialism is shifting its focus to the implementation of a scheme to undo socialism from the inside through peaceful evolution. Yet, this does not mean that imperialism has relinquished its strategy of deterrence through military force.

Despite its strenuous claim to be peace-loving, recent U.S. disarmament actions took place only under pressure, and were reluctant acts for the sake of formality. The United States is always seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union. The imperialist strategy of deterrence is not at all self-defense, as it has claimed, but is meant to be offensive, to subdue the enemy. It is therefore necessary to clearly realize that imperialism is intensively implementing the strategy of peaceful evolution on the basis of maintaining the strategy of deterrence through military force.

Many political commentators think that the United States is implementing the strategy of super control. This does not mean that the United States has renounced control as it has always intensified its deterrent military force as a mainstay. The strategy of super control is merely the continuation and development of a previous strategy of control. The strategy of control was closely linked to the period of the cold war and was meant to use such measures as military confrontation, political isolation and economic containment. The strategy of super control requires an adaptation with the changed international situation and the use of more comprehensive, profound and subtle measures to check and advance toward eliminating socialism.

Now, there are certainly people who have the illusory thought that imperialists have accepted peaceful coexistence and the two antagonistic world systems can exist together and in peace. This is completely incorrect. Imperialism has never at any time renounced its scheme to eliminate socialism and restore worldwide capitalism. There is only one difference in that it is using a strategy and cruel measures which can not be seen by everyone. More than ever before, we must realize that the class struggle, the who-will-defeat-whom struggle not only has not ended but is taking place in an even more complicated and fierce manner.

Exposing the cruel plots of imperialism does not mean that we advocate the conservative policy and refuse economic cooperation with capitalist countries. We firmly assert the inevitable necessity of renovation and reorganization in socialist countries—including ours. We advocate a policy of learning from the good business experiences of all countries, including capitalist ones. However, as Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh asserted in his speech at the solemn meeting to mark the August Revolution and 2 September national day: We resolutely oppose the scheme to take advantage of economic and political renovation to cause trouble in socialist societies and erode confidence in socialism, the party leadership or Marxism-Leninism.

Renovation is to renew our ways of thinking and doing to successfully build socialism and not to reject everything and to seek another path beyond socialism to resolve our problems.

State Regulations on Dikes, Dams Adopted

BK3012124989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
22 Nov 89 p 2

["Text" of SRV Council of State "Regulations on Dikes and Dams" adopted on 9 November 1989 and ordered promulgated on 16 November 1989]

[Text] Dikes and dams are important projects built, safeguarded and maintained by our people through many generations, and are aimed at protecting the people's life, production and the property of the state, collectives and individuals.

With a view to enhancing the responsibility of the administration at various levels, the state agencies, social organizations and individuals for building, maintaining, defending, using and protecting dikes and,

Based on Articles 19 and 100 of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Constitution, these regulations stipulate the system for managing and using dikes and dams.

CHAPTER I. General provisions

Article 1: "Dikes and dams" mentioned in these regulations include:

1. All types of dikes restraining flashfloods and sea water which are currently available, or are to be built anew as planned and approved by authorized state agencies;

2. Sluices and other construction projects built within the area of dike protection which are related to the safety of dikes;
3. All types of retaining walls built to protect dikes.

Article 2: The state unifies the management of all types of dikes and dams built with funds from any source whatsoever.

Article 3: Dikes are divided into various grades depending on the quality and importance of each system of dikes.

The Council of Ministers will determine the standard for each grade of dike and the scope of dike protection.

Article 4: The administration at all levels, state agencies, socioeconomic and cultural organizations, and the people's armed forces (generally called organizations) and individuals are dutybound to build, maintain, defend and protect dikes.

All acts of sabotage causing damage to dikes and dams are strictly forbidden.

CHAPTER II Construction and maintenance of dikes and dams.

Article 5: The new construction or ongoing maintenance of dikes, retaining walls and sluices must follow the overall plan for flood and seawater prevention which is approved by authorized state agencies and must comply with the technical criteria for dikes and dams.

Article 6: The building and ongoing maintenance of dikes and dams prior to the flood and typhoon season are entitled to priority use of public welfare labor as prescribed by the regulations on public welfare labor.

The provincial people's committees and equivalent administrative units will balance and regulate the annual man-day funds for public welfare workers needed to build and maintain dikes and dams in their localities.

The Council of Ministers will regulate the annual man-day funds for public welfare workers needed to build and repair dikes and dams countrywide.

Article 7: The state makes priority investment in the funds for building and repairing dikes and dams.

The Council of Ministers will specify the extent of investment in building and maintaining dikes and dams of different grades.

The state will encourage organizations and individuals to contribute manpower, money and technological assistance to the building and preventive maintenance of dikes and dams.

CHAPTER III Protection and use of dikes and dams

Article 8: Organizations and individuals are dutybound to protect dikes and dams.

Whoever detects an act causing damage or a threat to the safety of dikes and dams or damages caused by natural disasters, must promptly take action to prevent it and immediately report it to the local administration or dike management personnel.

Article 9: It is forbidden to jack up, wedge, close and open sluice gates without authorization; to hoe grass; heap up rice straw and stalk, and fire logs on dikes, and to perform any act that jeopardizes the safety of dikes or precludes the control of dikes and dams and the protection of dikes.

Article 10: It is forbidden to drill and dig for stone and dirt with a view to extracting mineral resources and processing construction materials, and to dredge canals within the area of dike and dam protection.

Article 11: It is forbidden to build new projects and enlarge existing projects within the area of dike and dam protection or other projects in the river bed which jeopardize the safety of dikes and dams or preclude quick drainage of floods

Article 12: It is forbidden to use explosives that jeopardize the safety of dikes and dams.

Article 13: It is forbidden to use dikes, retaining walls and sluices as mooring places for ships, boats and barges, for loading and unloading activities, or for various communications operations which jeopardize the safety of dikes and dams.

Article 14: All mechanized vehicles—except for working dike service vehicles, ambulances, and fire trucks, and those military vehicles on urgent missions with a payload not exceeding the capacity permitted by the dikes and the culverts underneath—are prohibited from traveling on those portions of dikes which are not intended for vehicular traffic.

Article 15: In case where there is a need to undertake one or more tasks as specified in Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of this regulation, it is necessary to seek permission from the Ministry of Water Conservancy or from the provincial people's committee or the corresponding administrative unit concerned as provided for by the Council of Ministers.

Article 16: All efforts to exploit watershed forests which affect the safety of dikes and the drainage of flashflood water on river beds shall be decided by the Council of Ministers.

Responsibility for maintaining and repairing the surface of those dike portions used for vehicular traffic shall be done by the organs in charge of the portions of road concerned and these maintenance activities must meet technical standards for dike protection.

Article 17: Dike surfaces, dike walls, and dike foundations shall be used for no purposes other than planting anti-erosion grass.

The space inside dike security areas shall be used for no purposes other than planting wave-retaining trees, rice, and short-term crops.

All acts of exploiting wave-retaining trees must be approved by the authoritative state organ concerned.

Article 18: The construction and operation of projects which do not protect dikes but affect dike safety can only be carried out with the approval of the minister of water conservancy. In cases where permission is not obtained the building project director concerned has the right to petition the Council of Ministers.

Article 19: The protection and use of historic and cultural relics as well as scenic sites in the dike security areas shall be carried out in accordance with stipulations in the regulation on protection and use of historic and cultural relics and scenic sites and with stipulations in this regulation on dike protection.

The Council of Ministers shall specify measures to deal with houses and other projects built before the promulgation of this regulation within the framework of protecting dikes and draining flashflood waters in river beds.

Article 20: The Ministry of Water Conservancy shall establish standards for uniform warning signs for dikes and shall control and issue permission for the use of dikes on a national scale.

Chapter IV Dike Service

Article 21: Dike service shall be carried out regularly during the flashflood and typhoon season and timely efforts shall be made to protect dikes when they are affected by flash floods or typhoons or are in danger of being affected.

The rescue and service of those dike protection projects which affect the safety of dikes, culverts, and dams belonging to large reservoirs and which are in danger because of flooding or flash floods shall be treated as dike protection efforts.

Article 22: People's committees at all levels are responsible for organizing dike services in the localities concerned and taking responsibility for guaranteeing the safety of dikes in accordance with technical standards on dike protection, and for directing the implementation of orders on dike rescue operations for other localities.

The chairman of the provincial people's committee and the corresponding administrative unit concerned have the responsibility for directing and supervising the implementation of various dike service plans within their localities.

The chairman of the district people's committee and the corresponding administrative unit concerned have the responsibility for mapping out and implementing various dike service plans in accordance with their duties and the state of dikes in their localities.

The chairman of the village people's committee and the corresponding administrative unit concerned have the responsibility for directing the implementation of dike service plans within their localities.

The heads of those public organs or units having public utility projects stated in paragraph 2 of Article 21 of this regulation have the responsibility for mapping out and implementing plans for the rescue of those projects under their management.

Article 23: Diverting or dissipating flashfloods is a specialized method of dike protection. The Council of Ministers shall work out a policy toward those areas where flashflood diversion activities have caused flooding.

Any attempts at flashflood dissipation that affect two or more provinces shall be decided by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The chairman of the provincial people's committee and the corresponding administrative unit concerned shall decide on flashflood dissipation schemes within their localities concerned.

Article 24: In case of emergency, the chairmen of the people's committees at various levels have the right to mobilize the people and commandeered materials, means, tools, and other property for dike rescue operation in accordance with stipulations in the regulation on public utility-related duties and shall decide on the evacuation of people as a safety measure.

CHAPTER V State Management of Dikes and Dams

Article 25: The Council of Ministers exercises its state management control over the network of dikes and dams throughout the country; determines the guidelines for planning the development of dikes and dams; establishes the standard for each dike grade; decides on the level of investment in dikes and dams; issues systems and policies on dikes and dams; and controls and inspects the management, use and protection of dikes and dams by various echelons and sectors.

Article 26: The Ministry of Water Conservancy is duty-bound to establish and implement plans for dikes and dams; plan flood water diversion; technically manage dikes and dams; and control, supervise and guide all echelons and sectors in implementing the systems, policies and technical stipulations on dike protection.

Article 27: The Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Prevention and Control, which is established by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has the duty to control and supervise the implementation of flood and typhoon prevention and control tasks, and to provide guidance for dealing with circumstances and consequences caused by flashfloods and typhoons country-wide.

The local committees for flood and typhoon prevention and control are established by the chairmen of the

people's committees of the same levels, and have the duty to organize, control and implement the various flood and typhoon prevention and control projects; to guide the task of dike protection; and to deal with the consequences of floods and typhoons in their localities.

The sectors' committees for flood and typhoon prevention and control are established by the sector chiefs and have the duty to implement the tasks of flood and typhoon prevention and control of their sectors.

Article 28: The people's councils and the people's committees of provinces and equivalent administrative units are responsible for ensuring the safety of dikes and dams in their localities in accordance with the technical standards for dike protection; for programming and planning the building and preventive maintenance of dikes and dams and organizing the implementation of plans and programs; and for managing and protecting dikes and dams in their localities.

Article 29: The chairmen of the people's committees of precincts, districts, wards, villages and towns have the duty to organize and implement the tasks of building, maintaining, managing and protecting dikes in their localities.

Article 30: The forces in charge of the management of dikes belong to the state staff and are administered and

employed by the provincial people's committees or equivalent administrative units.

The Council of Ministers stipulates the function, mission and authority of the force in charge of dike management.

CHAPTER VI Reward and Punishment

Article 31: Those organizations and individuals with achievements in building, maintaining, defending and protecting dikes, are commended and rewarded morally and materially in accordance with the general stipulations.

Article 32: Whoever commits sabotage against dikes and dams by drilling, digging and illegally using dikes and dams or violates the stipulations of these regulations will be disciplined, administratively punished or held criminally responsible as specified by law depending on the gravity and nature of the violations.

CHAPTER VII Final Clause

Article 33: All previous stipulations conflicting with these regulations are rescinded.

Article 34: The Council of Ministers will give detailed stipulations for implementing these regulations.

Hanoi 9 November 1989

For the SRV Council of State, Chairman Vo Chi Cong

Australia

Communist Party 'Going Out of Business'

*BK0512041889 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0300 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] The Communist Party of Australia [CPA] is going out of business. The 7-year-old CPA says it has been unable to overcome the [words indistinct] its image associated with communism. The party says it needs a new platform from which to address changes in Australia and the rest of the world. Many members are expected to become part of the proposed New Left Party.

Australians in Philippines Told To Flee Makati

*BK0512050889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0459 GMT
5 Dec 89*

[Text] Canberra, Dec 5 (AFP)—Australians have been told to evacuate homes near their embassy in the rebel-held Manila district of Makati, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Tuesday. The spokesman said that some staff were remaining at the embassy, but tourists, staff dependents and nearby residents had been told by Australian officials to flee to safer areas.

Makati has been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting since a coup attempt by rebel soldiers began last Friday. The evacuation followed similar moves Tuesday by the United States. Western diplomats believed a counter-attack by government forces was expected soon, the spokesman said.

Australia's international carrier Qantas Airlines cancelled a planned Boeing 747 flight to Manila Tuesday because of uncertainty over the safety of Manila airport. A Qantas spokesman said a flight would be sent in Wednesday if airport security could be guaranteed.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Australian officials in Manila were involved in talks between troops for and against Philippines President Cory Aquino over the evacuation of an estimated 5 000 foreigners trapped by fighting. The Australian Embassy has made representations to the Philippines Government to safeguard foreigners during the fighting, Mr. Evans told Parliament.

Treaty With New Zealand Over Frigates Expected

*BK0512042089 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0300 GMT 5 Dec 89*

[Text] A formal treaty covering New Zealand's purchase of the Australian-made ANZAC [Australia-New Zealand Armed Corps] frigates is expected to be signed in Canberra later this month. A spokesman for the New Zealand defense minister said the treaty would be signed by Wellington's high commissioner in Canberra, Mr Ted Woodfield, and the representative of the Australian Government.

A document forming the basis of the treaty was signed by the Australian defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, and his New Zealand counterpart, Mr Bob Tizard, last month. Under the agreement, New Zealand is to buy two ships for a total price of \$773 million [currency not specified] and has the option to buy further two with a price of \$620 million.

Marshall Islands

Japan Rejects Aid Request for Atoll Causeway

*BK0412083889 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 89*

[Text] The Japanese Government has turned down a request from the Marshall Islands for aid to build a \$15 million [currency not further specified] causeway at Kwajalein Atoll where the United States operates a missile testing range. Radio Australia's correspondent in the Marshalls capital, Majuro, says the aid request was rejected on the grounds that objections could be raised in Japan that the foreign aid program was being used to assist the U.S. military.

Our correspondent says the proposed causeway would link together six islands in the Kwajalein group and aid for the project had been a top priority request from the Marshalls Government. However, according to a letter from the Japanese Consulate in Guam the causeway would be inappropriate for economic cooperation. Our correspondent says the causeway was seen as a means of easing overcrowding on the island of (Ebon) by linking it with other nearby islands.

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